The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Rochefort Demonstration in Paris.

Increase of the Garrison of the City.

The Duke of Genoa Indorsed by the Court of Italy.

MR. PEABODY'S LAST BEQUEST.

A Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds for the London Poor.

More "Reports" about Lopez and His Situation.

FRANCE.

Monster Republican Meeting at the Capital—Increase of the Military Forces in Paris—Movements of the Empress.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Last night another monster demonstration in favor of HENRI ROCHEFORT was held in the streets. The people were not disturbed by the Police.

The garrison of the city will be immediately augmented by two regiments of cavalry.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—The Empress EUGENIE, who has been in this city for a few days past, departed for Alexandria to-day.

SPAIN.

Italy on the Spanish Throne Question—Release of Deputy Orense—Topete an Officer of the Cortes—Arrest of a Bishop.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—It is reported that the Spanish Government to-day received a dispatch from Florence stating that the entire Italian Cabinet approve of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA.

Señor ORENSE, one of the Republican Deputies, who was recently arrested, has been unconditionally released. He has gone to France. It is said that the Government contemplates releasing all the political prisoners who have not been accused of criminal acts.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—Admiral TOPETE has been elected Vice-President of the Constitutional Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Bishop of Havana has been arrested at Cadiz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Last Gift of George Peabody—The London Poor Receive £150,000—Renewed Opposition to the New Bishop of Exeter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A few days previous to his death Mr. PEABODY gave an extra £150,000 to the Peabody Fund.

Meetings have been called to organize opposition to the confirmation of Mr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

PARAGUAY.

Movements of Lopez—Precarious Situation of a Portion of the Allied Forces—A New Conspiracy—Reports of Deserters.

LISBON, Nov. 13.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived to-day, brings the following news from Paraguay:

One hundred and thirty-three Brazilian soldiers had been surrounded by President LOPEZ'S force at Curuguaty. The Prince D'EU had started from Rosario with a portion of his army to attempt their release.

A new conspiracy had been formed against LOPEZ in consequence of the number of executions ordered by him.

Several Paraguayan officers had come into the Allied lines. They all describe the position of LOPEZ as desperate.

CUBA.

The Havana Spanish Organ on the Situation—Cuba "Loyal."

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The *Diario*, (newspaper,) this morning, has an editorial article wherein it says that "the existence of any anti-Spanish element in Cuba is abnormal and transitory. The enemies of Spain could not remain there. There are but two elements of population—Spaniards and foreigners."

The *Diario* classes the Cubans who favor the Spanish cause as Spaniards.

THE WEST.

The Western Free Trade Meeting—Professor Perry Called to Account—Heavy Land Sales in Kansas—The Tailors Strike in Chicago—Case of the Minister Charged with Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—G. B. STEBBINS, of Detroit, denies making the assertion, as charged by Professor PERRY in his speech on Monday night, that free trade had reduced one in twenty of the population of England to pauperism. He says he simply quoted from the New-York TIMES. He did not make the statement on his own authority.

The sales of the National Land Company for the past year, consisting mainly of lands along the Kansas Pacific Railway, amounted to 147,581 acres, yielding $524,324. Of these lands 33,000 acres on the Kansas Pacific Road were bought by a colony of twelve hundred English families who have founded the Village of Wakefield, Kansas, and have established near there an agricultural college and school for the reception and education of orphan boys from the London School and Farm, under the control and fostered by the Reform Society of London, of which Earl SHAFTESBURY is the President.

Three thousand Swedish, Norwegian and Danish emigrants, land buyers and settlers, and a large number of actual settlers from other countries, have been placed on Western lands by the Company during the year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The journeymen tailors of this city inaugurated a formal strike this morning, in pursuance of an agreement made last night. Some of the bosses yielded to the demands of the journeymen, and the men continued at their work.

A dispatch has been received from Geneva announcing the acquittal of Rev. ISAAC B. SMITH, charged with murdering his wife by drowning her.

The Troubles at the Philadelphia Medical School—Both Sexes Attend a Lecture Without Disturbance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At a medical lecture in the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning a class of thirty-nine ladies were present, with 140 male students. The first case examined was that of a boy, with typhoid fever, and this case was followed by cases of lead palsy, (male,) hysteria palsy, (female,) bloody vomiting, (female,) and heart disease, (male.) The lecture was delivered by Dr. HUNT, and included many interesting cases, with the partial amputation of the foot of a man crushed by a car. Upon the conclusion of the lecture, the class, which had preserved perfect order throughout, left the hall quietly, and without a demonstration of any kind.

WASHINGTON.

Official Honors to Walker and Kendall—Improvement in the Capitol Grounds—Occupation of the President—Donation to the Smithsonian Institute—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Treasury and Post-Office Departments were closed to-day in respect to the memory of ROBERT J. WALKER and AMOS KENDALL, and of course there was no business transacted at either of these branches of the public service.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS.

For some months past workmen have been engaged on the Capitol grounds, and considerable improvements have been made on both the north and south sides of the Capitol. The work is not, however, more than one-half finished, but further operations will have to be stopped in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation.

BUSINESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were Ex-Minister WEBB, Ex-Governor POLLOCK, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and Hon CHAS. O'NEILL, of Philadelphia. At noon the White House was closed to visitors, and the President devoted himself to the dispatch of the business on hand. His time is now pretty thoroughly occupied, as the number of official visitors is daily increasing and the time for the preparation of his Message is rapidly approaching. The latter involves the preparation and consideration of much data beforehand, and this the President devotes himself to in a very practical and business-like manner.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE—A DONATION.

The Smithsonian Institute has received a rare contribution—nothing less than a veritable mummy, unearthed by one of the Peruvian earthquakes, brought hither and presented by Señor DON ANTONIO MILLAN, who was to-day presented to the President by a letter from General HOVEY, our Minister to Peru. It will form a rare curiosity at the Smithsonian.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary BOUTWELL went North last evening, and will return next week with his family to remain for the Winter.

THE EXAMINATION OF GENERAL WEBB.

The examination of General WEBB, by the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee, was continued to-day, but no important testimony was taken.

A SNOW STORM.

The weather here to-day has been exceedingly unpleasant. There were indications of snow in the morning. In fact a few stray flakes, the first of the season, fell, but they soon changed to rain, and to-night there is a slight hail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ROBERT J. WALKER.

The funeral of the late ROBERT J. WALKER took place at noon to-day, and was attended by a large number of citizens, including a great many members of the Bar. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. CHEW, of St. Alban's Church, of this District. The President's family were represented by Mrs. GRANT, General F. C. DENT, and Mr. DENT, the father of Mrs. GRANT. Messrs. FISH, ROBESON and COX, of the Cabinet, were also present, as well as a large number of other distinguished gentlemen, many of whom have occupied prominent official positions in this District. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time the funeral moved from the house, and still continues. The remains are to be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown. The President was unable to attend the funeral on account of business engagements.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Mutilated currency and bank notes destroyed during the week	$309,452
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	153,070
Balance due for mutilated notes	310,426
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,621,713

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, took up the case of MCGARRAHAN VS. BROWNING. The Court had given a judgment awarding the Lapanache Grande Rancho in California, embracing over 17,000 acres, in which are included the new Idria quicksilver mines to MCGARRAHAN. This judgment was rendered on the 8th of July, 1869, and entered as of the 6th of February, the same year, in accordance with a stipulation between the counsel. On July 9 a writ of *mandamus* was issued and served on Secretary COX. On July 13 the amount of money required under the judgments, $22,210, was tendered by MCGARRAHAN, when the Secretary declined to accept it, alleging it was an unwarrantable interference on the part of the Court to issue the said writ. The case now comes before the Court on motion by the counsel for the Secretary, Mr. ASHTON, to quash the judgment and vacate the writ. Mr. MERRICK founded his argument on the following points:

First—The judgment appears regularly entered upon the docket, and any error that may be in the judgment cannot be inquired into on this motion. If there is a judgment, and if the Court had jurisdiction of the parties, the motion must be denied.

Second—Immediately after the judgment had been entered, Mr CARRINGTON, appearing in his official character as United States District-Attorney, entered an appeal in the case. By this appeal the case was transferred from this Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the power of this Court over the case was ended. It is true an appeal was not the process by which such a case could be removed, so that the Supreme Court could hear it; nevertheless when that process was adopted, it transferred the case to that jurisdiction, and it is subject to that authority. A writ of error has the effect of removing a case the very moment it is filed in the Clerk's office, and the law subjects appeals and writs of error to the same provisions and limitations, and the appeal therefrom removes the case the very moment it is taken. It is not denied that appeals from a Circuit Court to be perfected must be allowed by the Court, but under the organic law of this Court an appeal is an absolute right, and need not be allowed by the Court.

Third—The objection that the judgment is a judgment against BROWNING and his successors in office, and that the *mandamus* is directed to Mr. COX, the present Secretary, who was not a party, is without force. If the duty which the *mandamus* requires to be performed had been a duty required of BROWNING personally, then the suit would abate on his retiring from office. But the duty required by the *mandamus* and by the law on which the *mandamus* was founded, is a duty required not of the individual in the office as an individual, but a duty required of the Secretary of the Interior, whoever he may be. If the duty is not purely ministerial, it is admitted the *mandamus* should not have been issued; but that question is not now before the Court. The Court when it entered the judgment, determined and settled that the duty which the petition sought to coerce by *mandamus* was not judicial but ministerial; if the Court erred in this they must review the decision in the Supreme Court on appeal, if they think they can get there that way, or in some other way they may think proper to adopt.

Fourth—The judgment is not invalid by being entered in vacation. This was done on agreement of counsel, who, after having argued the case, stipulated that the Court might enter the judgment at any time as of the date of the term at which this argument was made.

Mr. MERRICK sustained his position by argument and by reciting several authorities. Mr. DAVIDGE followed Mr. MERRICK in an able argument founded on the same points as given above. Mr. ASHFORD closed the argument for the Secretary, and the case was rested. The Court, however, reserved its decision. The Court will not meet again for two weeks.

Disastrous Fire in Baltimore, Md.—A Railway Contractor the Loser in New-Hampshire.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—A fire occurred last night in No. 25 South Howard-street. The first story of the building was occupied by RUTHRAUFF, ALGER & CO., boots and shoes; loss, $20,000; fully insured. The second, third and fourth stories were occupied by ELHART, LAWERBACH & Co., notion dealers. The stock was entirely destroyed; loss about $20,000, and is said to be fully insured. The building was owned by MOSES WEISENFIELD, and was damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13.—A barn at Jenner's Corner, in Epsom, occupied by the workmen in the employ of the Chelsea, Mass., contractor, on the Suncook Valley Railroad, was burned last night, together with eight horses, harness, and carts.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislative Conference Committee—Efforts to Effect a Compromise—A Newspaper Story About the Mississippi Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The second Committee of Conference to reconsider the disagreement between the Senate and House upon the Convention bill, reported this morning that they could not agree. Propositions were then made in both Houses instructing the Committee to report a compromise providing that the Convention shall be composed of seventy-five members, instead of fifty, as proposed by the Senate, and one hundred, as proposed by the House.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The *Avalanche* publishes a list of persons residing in Tennessee, who, it asserts, have been imported by General AMES into Mississippi as managers of the election there in the interest of the Radicals, and calls upon the authorities at Washington to interfere and prevent it.

THE TURF.

The Sixth Day of the Memphis Meeting—A Fine Day's Sport—The Race and the Attendance.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—To-day was the sixth of the meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club. The Club stake, $1,000 or a goblet, dash of four miles; for all ages, subscription, $50, pay or play, the second horse to receive $100, was won by *Carrie Atherton*, who beat *Corsican*, *Kitty Free* and *Crossland*. Time, 7:59.

The donation purse of $250, mile heats, for the Church Home, the pool seller adding his percentage and the Western Union Telegraph Office its receipts, was won by *Kilgour*. The following is the summary:

John Kilgour	1	1
Grand Duchesse	3	2
Bettie Bay	2	3
Pat Cleburne	4	4

Time—1:53, 1:52¼.

The weather was delightful, and the attendance was good. Owing to the rains last night the track was heavy. In the first race *Corsican* was the favorite, and *Kilgour* in the second. The other races will be run on Monday.

Troting on Union Course, L. I.

The following trots came off at the Union Course yesterday, the particulars of which may be learned from the summaries.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 13.—Match for $200, mile heats, best three in five in harness:

G. Allen's b. g. Riley	2	0	1	1	1
S. Sammis' br. m. Hannah	1	0	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:26	2:53
Second heat	45	1:26	2:52
Third heat	45	1:28	2:54
Fourth heat	47	1:29	2:53
Fifth heat	Not taken.	Not taken.	2:53

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 13.—Match, $100, mile heats, best two in three in harness.

A. H. Sammis' ch. g. No Name	1	1
E. Shaw's b. m. Waxy	2	2

Time—3:05, 3:02.

THE VETERAN GENERAL.

Funeral Services of General Wool in Troy Yesterday—Honors Paid to His Memory.

From the Troy Times of Last Evening.

The last sad solemnities are over, and all that was mortal of JOHN E. WOOL has been deposited in Oakwood. Those who have united in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the dead hero have finished their task, and he has been left alone in the companionship of the dead. Many came from other places to take their farewell look at the dead hero, and there were to be seen those who had borne with him the battle's brunt, and had served under him at Chepultepec, Buenavista and Fortress Monroe.

General MEADE and staff arrived in the city from New-York at 12:30 o'clock this morning. They were met at the Union Depot by Major-General CARR and staff, and conducted in carriages to the Troy House. The party consisted of the following: Major-General George G. Meade, and staff of Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Down, Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Colonel H. C. Hodges, Colonel J. P. Bruce, Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. D. C., Captain James Humbert. Their place in the line of the procession was with the regular army and navy officers.

Governor HOFFMAN and Staff arrived from Albany about 10:30 A. M. General HAGNER received the following dispatch from Major-General IRVIN MCDOWELL, Commanding the Department of the East, who arrived at the Troy House this morning with Major R. C. PERRY and Captain J. H. COSTER:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

To General Hagner, Watervliet Arsenal:

I will send four companies of the Fifth Artillery and two of the First Artillery, with the bands of the two regiments. Major-Generals HUNT and ARNOLD and Brigadier-General HASKINS will be with their troops. I will attend the funeral with my personal staff. The troops will arrive Saturday morning, except those from Plattsburg, which will arrive Friday.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Brevet Major-General Com'g., Dept. East.

General MCDOWELL was attached to General WOOL'S staff during the Mexican war, and served with him in his celebrated march from San Antonio to Saltillo, and during the battle of Beuna Vista. General ARNOLD was also a member of the deceased officer's military family. He arrived here yesterday afternoon from Plattsburg. Among the distinguished arrivals by the morning trains, were also Major Wm. J. Howell, U. S. A., Colonel G. Patten, U. S. A., Captain S. E. St. Ange, U. S. A., and Captain A. M. Lee, U. S. A. Mr. JOSEPH W. MOULTON, brother of Mrs. WOOL, also arrived at the Troy House this morning.

The remains were brought to St. Paul's Church this morning, and there lay in state. The coffin was placed in the centre porch, which had been previously overhung with the flag under which for half a century the deceased had fought, and under which he had served with an unselfish fidelity that few can claim. From 9 o'clock until 10:30 o'clock a vast crowd constantly passed in and out of the sacred edifice and took a final view of the face of their old friend. The arrangements for preventing the disorder and confusion incident to most crowds were admirable. At the south vestibule through which the people passed in, a squad of Police and a detachment of United States troops kept guard, while the guard of honor inside managed the affairs committed to their charge with strict attention to details. Having looked upon the remains, the people passed out through the north door. The crowd which constantly streamed in and out of the church seemed to be on the whole impressed with a sense of solemnity which checked any light or trifling behavior. A few, however, apparently forgot the place and the character of the occasion, but they were promptly reminded of the grossness of their conduct by those standing near them.

The casket containing the body was tastefully decorated with flowers. At the head of the coffin was placed a magnificent floral crown emblematic of the crown of rejoicing which is laid up for those who have fought the good fight, kept the faith and triumphed over death. The chapeau, swords and epaulettes of the General were laid on the lid, and between them was the plate on which were engraved the name and rank, date of birth and time of decease of General WOOL. At the foot of the coffin was a large and beautiful cross, constructed of tuberoses and japonicas. On the sides were two floral stars, denoting the rank of the deceased, and an elegant shield and stars complete. The shield was made of English violets, and was a most artistic work. The crown mentioned above was two feet high, and was made of japonicas, elevated on a basket, three feet in diameter, of English violets. It was indeed a magnificent tribute, and called forth many commendations.

The remains of the dead soldier were clothed in his full Major-General's uniform. The face wore its natural look, and not a mark of the final struggle with the last enemy was visible upon it. The countenance resembled that of a person who slept peacefully and calmly. The thin lips were closed as resolutely as when, at the storming of Queenstown, he led his soldiers up to the cannon's mouth. The other features wore a calm and composed look, and seemed as if they belonged to one who was resting after discharging an arduous duty. Warlike and eventful was his life; calm and peaceful its ending.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

At 10:30 o'clock the inner doors of St. Paul's Church were thrown open, and the crushing throng, almost endless in extent, but quiet and serious, commenced pouring in. Soon all the available space not reserved for the mourners and invited attendants was filled, while patient thousands waited outside, content to witness the solemn procession which in another hour was to follow the remains of him whom they mourned to their final resting place. At 11:20 the remains, preceded by Rev. Drs. Potter and Tucker, and Rev. Messrs. Mulford, Townsend, Chapman and Adams, and borne by Major-General Irwin McDowell, U. S. A.; Major-General Hunt, U. S. A.; Major-General Arnold, U. S. A.; Major-General Haskins, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General Hagner, U. S. A.; Major-General Wm. B. Tibbitts, U. S. Vols.; Commodore C. Price, U. S. N.; General Brown, N. G. S. N. Y.; Hon. Jonas C. Heartt, Mr. Henry Burden and Mr. Geo. Vail, were brought to the chancel, while Rev. Dr. TUCKER read the opening sentences of the funeral service. Then followed the hymn by the quartette choir of the church, "Abide with me," Professor GUY presiding at the organ. This was succeeded by the usual burial chant. The regular lesson for the funeral service, 15th chapter of First Corinthians, was read by Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND of West Troy. The beautiful hymn, "Jesus, Saviour of my soul," was then sung by the choir. The closing prayers were read by Rev. Mr. MULFORD, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. POTTER.

At the close of the service Professor GUY played a funeral march, composed by him expressly for the occasion. The musical portion of the services, under the direction of Professor GUY, aided by the quartette of St. Paul's, the Misses WOOD and Messrs. COLBURN and KNOX, was rendered in excellent harmony with the solemnity and impressiveness of the occasion.

Among the distinguished gentlemen in attendance upon the services were Generals MEADE, MCDOWELL, ARNOLD, HUNT, HAGNER and other army and navy officers of well-earned fame; also, Governor HOFFMAN and staff.

THE PROCESSION.

At the conclusion of the services the procession formed in the following order:

Detachment of Police under command of Captain Cary.
Major-General Carr and Staff.
Twenty-fourth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Colonel Steenberg.
Doring's Band.
Twenty-fourth Regiment Drum Corps.
Brigadier-General Alden and Staff.
Squadron of Cavalry, Captain Geo. Schwarzman.
Battery B, Captain I. Seymour Scott.
Carriages containing Pall Bearers and Clergy.
Hearse drawn by four black horses in charge of colored grooms.
Body guard of Non-commissioned United States Regular Army Officers.
Major-General Wool's horse and orderly.
Fifth United States Artillery.
Regular Army Band.
Mourners.
Carriages containing Generals Meade, McDowell and other officers; Governor Hoffman and Staff.
Officers U. S. Army.
General Officers of Volunteers and Staffs.
Common Council and City Authorities.
Post Willard G. A. R.
Post McConihe G. A. R.
Independent Veteran Zouaves, Capt. Boshart.
Albany Burgesses' Corps, Captain Taylor.
Sullivan's Band.
Twenty-fifth Regiment Drum Corps.
Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.
Tenth Regiment Drum Corps.
Downing's Seventy-fourth Regiment Band.
Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.
Cavalry.

All being in readiness the order to march was given, and the procession marched through Third-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fifth, up Fifth and North Second to Hoosick, up Hoosick to Oakwood-avenue, up Oakwood-avenue to the cemetery. The streets along the line of march were crowded with citizens and strangers, who stood silent lookers on while the procession, with solemn tread and slow, passed by. At several times during the march the General's favorite air, "Home, Sweet Home," was played by the different bands.

In portions of the city flags at half-mast told that people were mourning for the dead, and many buildings were draped with the emblems of sorrow. Among those along the line of march we noticed Cannon-place, which was tastefully and becomingly draped, as was also GREEN'S building. On North Second-street were many others. GRANT'S marble works, CHURCHILL'S collar shop, SWEET'S grocery store, INGRAM'S meat market, and the residences of N. J. ROCKWELL, C. CLEMINSHAW, E. J. AKIN, WM. KEMP, Dr. CARPENTER and others. On River-street, BUSHNELL, DURANT & CO., W. H. LAWTON, and J. B. WILKINSON had their places of business draped. There were many others whose places were clothed with the habiliments of mourning, but at this hour it is impossible to enumerate them.

Business was generally suspended during the morning, and the majority of the stores on the leading business streets were closed. Thus did our citizens testify their respect for the war-worn hero who has been so long among us, by refraining on this, the greatest business day of the week, from their ordinary avocations.

At the cemetery the beautiful and impressive burial ritual of the Episcopal Church was read, and the dust committed to dust in the "full and sure hope of a speedy and triumphant resurrection through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The last sad offices performed, the procession reformed and returned *via* Oakwood-avenue to Hoosick-street, thence to River-street, thence to Washington-square, where the troops were dismissed by the commanding officer.

GENERAL WOOL'S WILL.

It is understood that General WOOL leaves a fortune of about $650,000, and that the bulk of the property is bequeathed to his nephews and nieces. He added a codicil to his will a few days before death appropriating $50,000 for a monument to himself and Mrs. WOOL. Among his benefactions is a gift of $15,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and another of $3,000 to the Orphan Asylum.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Ring Slate for Police and Civil Justices.

The following is the corrected Tammany slate for the Police and Civil Justices at the December election according to the latest advices from the "Ring:"

Dist.	Police Justices.	Civil Justices.
1	Edward Hogan.*	Dennis Quinn.*
2	Joseph Dowling.*	Thos. Kivlin.*
3	Edward Shandley.*	J. W. Fowler.
4	John Scott.	Anthony Hartman.
5	William Dodge.*	Wm. H. Tracy.
6	John Hardy.	Thad. L. Lane.
7	Joseph McGuire.	Harris Lowenberg.
8	Butler H. Bixby.	Wm. J. Kane.
9	John McQuade.	Josiah Porter.

Those with a * are renominated.

Nomination for Assistant Alderman in the Seventh Ward.

The 'longshoremen and laboring men of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last night and nominated JOHN GANNON as the candidate for Assistant Alderman of their district. They also passed a resolution requesting Tammany to put him on their slate.

Civil Justice of the Seventh District.

At a large meeting of Democrats, held at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, last evening, MATTHEW DALY, Esq., was urged upon the Tammany Ring as a suitable candidate for Civil Justice of the Seventh District.

German-American Citizens Nomination.

The delegates of the German American Citizens' Association of the Sixth Senatorial District met at No. 176 Third-street on Friday evening, Mr. CHARLES KINKEL presiding, when they made the following nominations: ANTHONY EICKHOFF, for Civil Judge of the Fourth Judicial District; FRANCIS V. EURING, for Police Judge of the Fourth Judicial District; NICOLAUS SEGER, for Alderman of the Tenth District; CHRISTOPHER FLECKE, for Assistant Alderman of the Tenth District. The number of delegates present from various clubs was about eighty.

German Independent Central Organization of the Tenth Assembly District.

This organization met at No. 41 First-avenue last night, Mr. BERNARD HUNDT presiding, when they nominated WILLIAM FISCHER for Assistant Alderman of the district, who accepted the nomination.

The Social Science Association.

A discussion on the question of Free Trade *vs.* Protection is appointed to take place at the next meeting of the Social Science Association, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 8 P. M., at Plimpton Hall, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. Mr. W. B. SCOTT, Professor LEVERSON, Mr. CHARLES MORAN, SIMON STERN and other well-known economists are expected to take part in the discussion on the side of Free Trade; Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Dr. LAMBERT and Dr. EDWARDS on the side of Protection.

San Francisco and New-York—Quick Passage of a Clipper Ship.

The clipper ship *Black Hawk*, of SUTTON & Co.'s Dispatch line of California packets, which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 4, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday, making the passage in 100 days. She passed Cape Horn 46 days out from San Francisco.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Nantasket* left the Navy Yard for the Battery yesterday. She is now awaiting orders. The *Frolic* was expected to arrive at the Navy Yard last night.

The six Spanish gunboats reported in yesterday's TIMES as being on their way to the Navy Yard were expected to arrive last night.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The Bremen steamship *Main*, which left Bremen Oct. 30 and Southampton Nov. 2, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the *Nemesis*.

DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

The Troubles in Dalmatia—Motives for the Uprising—Mediæval Influence—Latest News from the Seat of Insurrection.

Venice (Oct. 28) Correspondence Daily News.

I date this letter from the ancient capital of Dalmatia, the city which at one time possessed the whole seaboard of the Adriatic from Chioggia to the Town of Cattaro, on the confines of Montenegro and Albania. The Venetians "annexed" Dalmatia as early as the year 997, under the Government of PIETRO ORSEOLO, twenty-sixth Doge, and held it off and on for 800 years, namely, till the downfall of the Republic in 1797.

This is not the place to enlarge on matters connected with ancient or with mediæval history, but it may be necessary to remind the reader that one at least of the pleas put forward by the insurgents of Dalmatia as an excuse for their not contributing to the conscription is not founded on fact. Levies for troops and seamen were made in this province in the thirteenth century, and no doubt long before that date, and long afterward. When ENRICO DANDOLO, Doge and Commander-in-Chief of Venice, set sail for the Holy Land, *via* Constantinople, (capturing that city on his way, A. D. 1204,) he had Dalmatians in his army. Soldiers from the very town of Cattaro, where the fighting is going on, may have taken part in the Fourth Crusade; mariners from the Narenta River and sea-coast, so famous, both before and afterward, for its pirates, may have helped to subdue the City of the Sultan, and to keep it in subjection for those fifty years which saw Venice supreme in the Bosphorous, and mistress of a great portion of the Turkish Empire, including Constantinople, which city she held with a strong hand till the year 1259. Nay, there are proofs that the Venetians were by no means squeamish in their dealings with conquered provinces; nor were they likely to respect the "liberties" of people whose freedom they had destroyed. Peasants were enrolled as soldiers; fishermen and seafaring men were pressed for service in the galleys; and boys and girls, taken prisoners in the Dalmatian wars, were sold into slavery. All these things are matters of history, and we have only to turn to the reign of Doge MICHIELI—he who was called Duke of Croatia and "Terror of the Greeks"—to see what deeds were done in the neighborhood of Cattaro in the beginning of the twelfth century, and what immunities and privileges were granted to the inhabitants of Zara, Ragusa and other towns, whose children were sold into bondage.

So much for the plea of the ferocious peasantry of Southern Dalmatia now in arms against their Government, instigated therein, as many people believe, or affect to believe, by another or perhaps I should say, two other powers. The first accounts of this singular insurrection seemed to show that the "mild and peaceful peasantry" of Cattaro and that neighborhood objected to a soldier's life; later accounts showed, and show still, that they are willing to die a soldier's death. And for what? For exemption from the conscription? In that case they are fighting to show that they will not fight, which seems strange. The fact is, they are singularly fond of war, and singularly well qualified to excel in it; they are descended from soldiers; perhaps from brigands. Many of the highland chiefs boast that their forefathers have fought a thousand battles; their "fatherland," for which they are now raising party cries of sedition, has been in a chronic state of war (with short, very short intervals of peace) ever since the breaking up of the Roman Empire. Hungary and Turkey and Venice have all three fought battles on Dalmatian soil—battles renewed every year, or every eight or ten or twenty years, for centuries. It is sheer folly to talk of these mountaineers of Cattaro as "mild and docile countrymen." They are not so considered by their neighbors; their national poet, KACICH, does not so speak of them; and it will be seen from the following words quoted, and literally translated, from their last proclamation—which is being distributed by some mysterious means throughout the length and breadth of the land—that they do not look upon themselves in the light of doves or lambs. How bold and jaunty are these words:

> YOUNG HAWKS OF THE MOUNTAINS!—The hour has struck; the patriots of Dalmatia are rising at the call of Fatherland. Our enemies have torn the documents of our liberties; they have threatened to shed our brothers' blood if we do not consign our sons to their care. * * * From the heights of our mountains our muskets will bring death to our enemies; our sweethearts, our daughters and our wives will hurl stones upon their heads. * * * Montenegro, hast thou heard our cry of liberty? Erzegovina, hast thou heard our cry of war? Know, then, that we are numerous, and that we are resolute. You are aware, O brothers! that we are fighting for a grand cause—we are fighting for our liberty, that is dearer to us than our life. We conquered the Turks—they were our enemies; we will conquer our present foes.

This allusion to the disputes with Turkey in the Middle Ages looks suspicious. Was this proclamation printed in St. Petersburg, or are suspicions of this sort untimely, if not altogether uncalled for? At any rate, whether honestly or the reverse, here is a people roused to open rebellion. It is the old story told again—the story of trampled rights and smothered nationalities. What will be the upshot of it all? Are the Dalmatians—or is any portion of Dalmatia—so mad as to think that their aspirations can be realized, or that a petty provincial nationality can be permitted to grow up out of the body politic of Europe in these days of progress and joint-stock nationalities? That the insurgents, or a certain section of the insurgents, are in earnest, no one can doubt; but who knows how far their instigators (if any instigators they have) are honest in the matter? It is difficult to conceive that any power—Russian, Prussian, or Montenegrin—can have any benevolent motive for desiring the independence of Cattaro; but it is easy enough to see that such an independence, if speedily followed up by a friendly annexation to Montenegro, would be exceedingly grateful to the ruler of that little Principality, as well as to Russia, of whose partiality for the Adriatic as a convenient place for harboring ships of war we have heard some talk of late. Whether or not this question will become "complicated" remains to be seen. In the meantime it is getting serious and slightly entangled; for whereas on one side we hear of complicity between the frontier peasants of Montenegro and those of Dalmatia, we hear on the other side of threatened inroads into Albania on the part of the Montenegrins. All this time the Austrian Government, sadly at a loss what to think, is making efforts to subdue the insurrection, but without much effect. The peasants, nine thousand strong, well armed and well provisioned, full of energy and enthusiasm, are holding at bay an army of nearly twice that number. An engagement took place at Dragaly on the 22d, in which the Austrian troops suffered severely. Colonel IOVANOVICH was sent at the head of a detachment of his regiment to bear a conciliatory message to the insurgents, but was answered by the whiz of bullets. His soldiers had to defend themselves against these terrible fellows, sometimes called Zupani, sometimes Raja, or perhaps they are a mixture of both tribes. The Imperial troops now concentrated themselves at Cattaro, whither several gunboats had been sent, besides two or more ships of war, with batteries for mountain service, and other munitions—the entire garrison of Trieste, as well as that of Gratz, and two regiments of Jägers, together with other troops not specified, being ordered to the "seat of war."

The news that the fort of Stanjevich had been surprised by the insurgents, and its commander and part of its garrison massacred, appears to be confirmed; but it also seems that the prisoners (about forty) taken on that occasion have been released; while the insurgents were driven back from the fort of Gonazda with great loss in killed and wounded. The telegraphic communications between Cattaro and Budua are interrupted. The insurgents have fallen back upon the latter place, hemming it in on all sides. Portions of the Imperial troops seem to have fallen back on Risano, whence they commenced operations. The last item of news is to the effect that one thousand five hundred (some say thirteen hundred) peasants of the Erzegovina had joined the insurrection, and that other, and larger gatherings of "patriots" are taking place in the mountains of Dalmatia, Albania and Montenegro. Perhaps the ugliest news of all is that from Erzegovina, by which we are led to believe that the person there instigating the peasants to revolt is a spy or envoy of Russia, known as LUK VUKALOVICH. The *Dalmata*, a journal of Zara, is responsible for this statement, while the *Narodin Listy* is responsible for a rumor equally wild and startling, to the effect that muskets have been sent to Cattaro from Prussia *via* Bavaria, Switzerland and Italy. It is very certain that the insurgents are well equipped, but whether equipped by Russia, Prussia, or Montenegro, or by secret emissaries from either of these three Powers, or from all three Powers combined, it is impossible to say; and nothing positive can be known for some little time. It is very certain that the peasants were not equipped by the Austrian Government, and it is equally certain that they did not find their muskets growing in the fields like corn, or shake their bullets down from the trees as the peasantry of Central Italy shake down chestnuts in the bleak days of November. When the fog in which this subject is involved has cleared away we shall know to whom to look for an explanation of these mysteries; till then we must have patience, and trust that the ugly matter is being duly inquired into by those whose interest it is to preserve the peace of Europe.

Austrian Account of Affairs.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, the organ of the Austrian Government in Paris, makes the following remarks on the origin and character of the rising in Dalmatia: "There is not throughout Austria a population more sincerely devoted to the Hapsburg dynasty than the inhabitants of the Bocca di Cattaro, who, being engaged in navigation, call themselves 'Imperial,' to show how much attached they are to Austria; but those children of the sea cannot accustom themselves to the idea of serving in the ranks of the reserve, after having been always exempt from the military conscription. There is reason to regret that the Government of Vienna should have extended the levy for that corps to a district almost the entire population of which serve in the Austrian navy or merchant service. The Bocca di Cattaro is the chief nursery for seamen in Austria, which country, since the cession of Venetia especially, has every interest in assuring the recruitment of marines as loyal as they are intrepid. These people will no doubt shed their last drop of blood rather than allow themselves to be enrolled in the army, so that the Government will be forced to repeal the obnoxious law." The *Nord*, commenting upon these observations, says that they remove all "room for the alleged foreign manœuvres which certain journals imagine they can trace in the events of Cattaro."

IRELAND.

Disorderly Proceedings in Limerick.

A mob of several thousand persons, acting under recognized leaders, took possession on Nov. 1 of the Market square at Limerick, where a tenant-right demonstration, convened by the High Sheriff, was to have been held, and at a preconcerted signal, utterly demolished the large platform erected for the speakers; and gentlemen coming to attend the meeting were seized at signals from the mob leaders, and hustled out of the square. Two young clergymen strenuously resisted, but were overpowered after an obstinate struggle. One of them received a violent blow in the face, and struck his assailant in return. The mob also attacked the detective policemen, beating three or four severely. The row lasted for a couple of hours, and the Police did not interfere until the detectives were assaulted, when a large force was marched to the square, but the mob had dispersed. The attack was organized by the Fenian party, who state they will permit no public agitation for tenant right until the prisoners are released. The intended public meeting had to be abandoned. The High Sheriff (Mr. EDWARD O'BRIEN) retired to the club rooms with some clergymen and members of the tenant clubs, and passed the resolutions which had been prepared. An amnesty demonstration, attended by 25,000 persons, was held Oct. 31 at Michaelstown.

LORD BYRON.

Fresh Facts Concerning His Life—Postscript in the Quarterly Review.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 1.

The second edition of the *Quarterly Review* contains a postscript to the article on BYRON, in which one or two new facts are stated. The reviewer complains of "the illiberal insinuations" which have been based on the appearance in the *Quarterly* of Lady BYRON'S letters to Mrs. LEIGH. "They do," he says, "fit it admirably, but did it ever occur to the critics who affect surprise at the circumstance, that this sort of fitness is one of the ordinary results of truth? The existence of these letters was known, and they were a frequent subject of conversation in metropolitan circles, some weeks before the appearance of our article. The originals are in legitimate and honorable custody, and their authenticity is guaranteed by two noblemen whose names (freely circulated) can be given if required. The original of the first letter, the undated one, was in our possession when we wrote, along with several other autograph letters of Lady BYRON." The article proceeds:

> Far from admitting (as hinted by the *Saturday Review*) that the specified crime "was the substance of the famous communication to Dr. LUSHINGTON in 1816," the inclination of our opinion was, and is, decidedly the other way, and, notwithstanding the forcible inference from his confirmed silence, the language of the "Remarks," we repeat, is all but decisive on this point. Lady BYRON stated in 1830 (1) that the conduct of her husband was "of a nature to be palliated or excused by insanity;" (2) that all the facts were known to her when she arrived at Kirkby Mallory, although a part of them were kept back. Now the crime in question, in which two persons are concerned, could not be excused or palliated (if it could be excused or palliated at all) by the insanity of one; no new light was or could be thrown upon [illegible]; and it is Lady BYRON'S unchanged demeanor to her sister-in-law that must be accounted for as well as her changed demeanor to her lord.

After remarking that in September, 1816, Lady BYRON went to stay with Colonel and Mrs. LEIGH at their place near Newmarket, and that then down to and including the period of Lord BYRON'S last illness his sister was the recognized medium of communication between Lady BYRON and himself, the reviewer goes on:

> After stating (*ante*, p. 418,) that Mr. WILMOT HORTON disclaimed ever having been charged by Lord BROUGHTON, we said: "We are now aware that the specific charge was named by Lord BROUGHTON, and distinctly disclaimed by Mr. WILMOT HORTON on behalf of Lady BYRON." At the burning of the autobiography, Mrs. LEIGH was represented by Mr. WILMOT HORTON and Colonel (Sir FRANCIS) DOYLE.

> The problem which Mrs. BEECHER STOWE may really help to solve is, in the opinion of the *Quarterly*, this. It is not alleged that Lady BYRON first specified the charge, and by what supposed evidence or mental process she arrived at it. That, assuming her to have specified it in 1816, she did so under the influence of monomania, is a theory of which the reviewer declares he never had a doubt; and it may be attributed (by the *Saturday Review*) to himself—on the strength of his knowing from the references in Lady BYRON'S multiform statements of the last ten or fifteen years of her life, that she most (or only) charitable hypothesis as regards that period, we did not say it was our hypothesis; and we must leave to suspend our opinion on the point. Enough for us to have demonstrated that whenever, or under whatever state of mind, she brought the accusation, it was false.

The conclusion arrived at is that—"If we assume the charge to be false, we at all events clear Mrs. LEIGH. But if the charge was well founded, or even if Lady BYRON believed it to be well founded, we do not clear her. She still stands self-convicted of a prolonged course of dissimulation and hypocrisy, which it would [illegible] than hail her a spotless member of her sex."

The *Quarterly* does not say, but people who ought to know do say, that the noblemen spoken of in the postscript are the Earl of CHICHESTER and Lord WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE.

The Sheridan Homicide—Conclusion of the Inquest Yesterday—The Verdict.

The inquest in the case of JAMES SHERIDAN, who, it is alleged, came to his death by the hands of his step-sister, ROSANNA ROGERS, was resumed at Newark, N. J., yesterday by Coroner LANG.

The first witness called was Mrs. HANNA ROBINSON, step-mother of deceased, widow. She stated that she lived on the floor above that on which the fatal affray occurred, but did not hear any unusual noise that night.

Bridget Sheridan, step-mother of deceased, testified that the murdered man was not sober when he came to her house Wednesday night; he came in and asked for her; she purchased a quantity of brandy; it was drank by herself and also by Sheridan and his wife; he then had been in the house some time before his sister arrived; soon after she came in deceased began to quarrel with her and struck her several times in the face; his sister returned the blow and he went to the window; she did not see any marks on his face.

Ellen Sheridan was recalled: She said that she told the policeman that deceased had been hit with a stove-lid, because she saw Rosa go to the stove and take the lid out, but she did not see her strike him; [illegible] Rosa came to the bedside of Sheridan when he was dying and said, [illegible] "You went for to fight with me for last night;" she then went for Dr. J. A. Corwin, but James was dead when the physician arrived.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and at 12:30 o'clock returned a verdict to the effect that JAMES SHERIDAN came to his death by a blow on the head with a smoothing-iron or some other blunt instrument in the hands of one ROSANNA ROGERS, and that the said ROSANNA ROGERS is guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of the said JAMES SHERIDAN.

When the verdict was read to the accused woman she displayed very little emotion. She was then informed that she would be taken to the County Jail and she was accompanied [illegible]. Mrs. SHERIDAN and her daughter, BRIDGET, have been committed to appear as witnesses in the case.

LOTTERY FRAUDS.

The Lottery and Policy Dealers in Trouble.

The Government Said to Have Been Defrauded of $200,000.

It is a fact well known to the readers of the TIMES from publications repeatedly made in these columns, that an investigation of certain gigantic frauds perpetrated against the Government by the managers of lottery and policy establishments in this City, has been carried on for several weeks past by Assessor DOTY, of the Sixth District. These frauds amount to over a half million dollars, and are said to involve the firms of C. H. MURRAY & CO., MCINTYRE & O'BRIEN, CHESTER, SIMMONS & CO., and other large dealers.

The investigation thus far has related only to the first-named firm, whose books show the fact that the Government has been defrauded of many thousand dollars' tax. For instance, the returns made by them to the Collector, for the months of August and September last, set forth their gross receipts as only $18,000, while their books showed their receipts to have been more than twenty times that amount, or nearly $400,000. The Internal Revenue law of 1866 provides that a tax of five per cent. shall be charged upon such receipts, under a penalty for violation of a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment for one year. The same penalties are to be paid for keeping incorrect accounts. The tax was paid upon the amount returned, but not upon the actual receipts, and for this the dealers are liable to the law.

But beside swindling the Revenue Department in this manner, the firm of MURRAY & Co. have failed to furnish the bonds required for their subordinate offices, of which they have four hundred in this City. The law provides that for each branch office—known commonly as a "policy shop"—the managers—not the subordinate dealers—shall furnish a bond of $1,000. This was not done, and the consequence was that the internal revenue collectors could not accept from the dealers the license fees of $100 each which were offered, it being necessary that the bonds should have been previously furnished. In this way the Government was defrauded out of $40,000, and MURRAY'S 400 "shops" are conducting their business illegally, and so, doubtless, are hundreds of others belonging to different managers.

The dealers are liable to a fine of $500 for every sale of tickets or policies under this unlicensed term; and if the aggregate sum thus charged against them shall be pressed for collection, the result will be the utter annihilation of the lottery and policy shops of New-York. The authorities express a firm determination to enforce the penalties; and if the Courts will aid them, the result will be most gratifying to the people.

Two Forgers Caught—The Forgeries and the Machinery of the Forgers Uncovered—Intended Raid upon Brooklyn and New-York Banks.

A wholesale onslaught upon the banks of New-York and Brooklyn has just been averted by the prompt arrest of two gentlemen, who have been for a long time preparing for a very extensive campaign in the way of "raising the wind."

WM. F. HOWE, whose arrest was noticed in the TIMES yesterday, it appears, was formerly in the rectifying business in Williamsburg, when he opened an account with the First National Bank of Brooklyn. He soon became well and favorably known, and was regarded as an honorable business man until about last October, when he deposited in the bank named a forged sight draft for $2,500, purporting to have been drawn on WOODROW & GEORGE, No. 43 New-street, New-York, by JOHN D. RICHARDS, of Boston, dated in that city Oct. 14, 1869, and indorsed by W. F. HOWE; also a forged check for $2,500 on the Long Island Bank, of Brooklyn, purporting to have been drawn Oct. 30 by BERGER & SMITH, the same bearing a certification stamp with the false signature "DITMARS," paying teller of the Long Island Bank. Subsequently, it is alleged, the accused drew from the Williamsburg City Bank against these deposits and upon his own checks $1,800. The forgeries were discovered by the officers of the last-named bank, and the aid of the Police was sought for the arrest of the alleged forger, who had fled. By diligence and care HOWE was traced to Philadelphia, where he was arrested by Detective VIDETO and brought to Brooklyn. A confederate, in the person of E. T. BEARDSLEE, *alias* Pearson, formerly cashier of a country bank, was arrested yesterday, and upon searching his residence on Flushing-avenue, corner of Smith-street, Brooklyn, E. D., they found and took possession of the following evidences of the guilt of the country cashier, to wit: Blank check books and checks on the National Park Bank and Fourth National Bank of New-York; dies for printing blank certifications of the National Park Bank and Nassau Bank of New-York, and the Long Island Bank of Brooklyn; a quantity of type, inks, &c.; sheets of paper on which had been frequently forged, while practicing, the certification signatures of the paying tellers of the National Park and Long Island Bank, and a fraudulent check drawn on the Long Island Bank, Sept. 7, 1869, for $8,500, to the order of WM. F. HOWE, purporting to be signed by LEWIS & WHITING, and certified by the paying teller of the bank. In addition to these there were delivered to Inspector FOLK, at Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon, a forged check which was passed last August upon JOHN CARRAN, corner of Broadway and First-street, Brooklyn, E. D., drawn for $285 92, to the order of E. T. PIERSON, dated New-York, July 30, 1869, purporting to have been signed by HARRISON & Co., and certified by the paying teller of the National Park Bank.

Several other persons called at Police Headquarters and stated their belief that they were holders of checks forged by the prisoners. When BEARDSLEE was arrested, the sum of $300 was found on his person, which he said was part of $500 he had received from HOWE, as part of the proceeds of forged checks. It is understood that BEARDSLEE was arrested on information furnished by HOWE, who confessed to the officers that he was guilty, but that he was only an accomplice. Hence, BEARDSLEE, when arrested, at once made a full breast of the business. Judge TROY held them both for trial. The bank officers are in a state of alarm, and meetings of the several Boards of Directors have been called to investigate and discover to what extent they may have been victimized.

The Counterfeit Government Stamps Case—Further Developments.

Colonel WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service, made some further progress yesterday in the counterfeit tobacco and match stamp case, which he has had on his hands for several weeks.

JOHN RIPPON, the man arrested at Princess Bay, and whose residence in Fort Greene-place, in Brooklyn, was found to contain a press and other apparatus for the manufacture of counterfeit coin and revenue stamps, was induced to make a confession a few days ago. RIPPON stated that he had been engaged in printing stamps, and sold all the one-cent match stamps he printed, for sale, consisting of 700 sheets of 210 stamps, to Messrs. HENNING & BANHOCK, owners of a large match factory in Hudson City, N. J.

Acting on this information, Colonel WHITLEY sent out a gang of "spotters," and through them ascertained that the firm were in the habit of using these counterfeit stamps on their match boxes, and undersold the other manufacturers. Yesterday Colonel WHITLEY accompanied by Secret Service Detective J. T. NETTLESHIP and the Jersey City Collector of Revenue, proceeded to Hudson City and arrested HENNING & BANHOCK, giving their factory into the hands of the United States Marshal. An immense stock of matches ready for delivery was found in the factory, many of the boxes being already stamped with the counterfeit stamps purchased by the firm from RIPPON. The prisoners, on being arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Newark, were committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail.

Recapture of the Park Bank Robber—His Arrival in this City.

Our readers will recollect that in the month of April last a man, giving the name of FRANCIS E. PINTON, an *alias* borrowed from a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, in whose regiment he had served during the war, committed a very daring robbery in the Park Bank. He entered the main office, and, by means of a heavy disc of iron, smashed the plate-glass guarding a teller's desk, and thereupon seized a large roll of bills which lay on the counter. He escaped through the Ann-street door, and was captured after a long chase, in John-street. Being a well-known thief and burglar, with half a dozen aliases, he was convicted at the General Sessions and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for five years. On the 1st of June he managed to effect his escape from that ill-guarded prison, and eluded for a time all pursuit. [illegible] the clerk of the prison, Mr. GASPAR C. CHILDS, and Keeper SULLIVAN, who proceeded to Boston a day or two ago, succeeded in arresting the fugitive yesterday. The prisoner was brought on to this City last night by the officers, and taken to the Ninth Ward Police Station. He will be removed to the State Prison to-day.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN MY VINEYARD.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I.

At last the dream that clad the field
  Is fairest fact, and stable;
At last my vines a covert yield,
  A patch for song and fable.
I thread the rustling ranks, that hide
  Their misty violet treasure,
And part the sprays with more than pride,
  And more than owner's pleasure.

II.

The tender shoots, the fragrance fine,
  Betray the garden's poet,
Whose daintiest life is turned to wine,
  Yet half is shy to show it—
The epicure, who yields to toil
  A scarce fulfilled reliance,
But takes from sun and dew and soil
  A grace unguessed by science.

III.

Faint odors, from the bunches blown,
  Surround me and subdue me;
The vineyard-breath of many a zone
  Is softly breathing through me;
From slopes of Eshkol, in the sun,
  And many a hill-side classic;
From where Falernian juices run,
  And where they press the Massic!

IV.

Where airy terraces, on high,
  The hungry vats replenish,
And, less from earth than from the sky,
  Distil the golden Rhenish:
Where, light of heart, the Bordelais
  Compels his stony level
To burst and foam in purple spray,—
  The rose that crowns the revel!

V.

So here, as there, the subject earth
  Shall take a tenderer duty;
And Labor walk with harmless Mirth,
  And wed with loving Beauty;
So, here, a gracious life shall fix
  Its seat in sunnier weather;
For sap and blood so sweetly mix,
  And richly run together

VI.

The vine was exiled from the land
  That bore but needful burdens;
But now we slack the weary hand,
  And look for gentler guerdons;
We take from Ease a grace above
  The strength we took from Labor,
And win to laugh, and woo to love,
  Each grimly-earnest neighbor.

VII.

What idle dreams! Even as I muse,
  I feel a falling shadow;
And vapors blur and clouds confuse
  My coming Eldorado.
Portentous, grim, a ghost draws nigh,
  To clip my flying fancy,
And change the shows of earth and sky
  With evil necromancy.

VIII.

The leaves on every vine-branch curl
  As if a frost had stung them;
The bunches shrivel, snap, and whirl
  As if a tempest flung them;
And as the ghost his forehead shakes,
  Denying and commanding,
But withered stalks and barren stakes
  Surround me where I'm standing.

IX.

"Beware!" the spectre cried; "the woe
  Of this delusive culture!
The nightingale that lures thee so
  Shall hatch a ravening vulture.
To feed the vat, to fill the bin,
  Thou pluck'st the vineyard's foison,
That drugs the cup of mirth with sin,
  The veins of health with poison!"

X.

But now a golden mist was born,
  With violet-odors mingled:
I felt a brightness as of morn,
  And all my pulses tingled;
And forms arose,—among them first
  The old Ionian lion,
And they, Sicilian Muses nursed,—
  Theocritus and Bion.

XI.

And he of Teos, he of Rome,
  The Sabine bard and urban;
And Saadi, from his Persian home,
  And Hafiz in his turban:
And Shakespeare, silent, sweet and grave,
  And Herrick with his lawns on;
And Luther, mellow, burly, brave,
  Along with Rare Ben Jonson!

XII.

"Be comforted!" they seemed to say;
  "For Nature does no treasons:
She neither gives nor takes away
  Without eternal reasons.
She heaps the stores of corn and oil
  In such a liberal measure,
That, past the utmost need of Toil,
  There's something left for Pleasure.

XIII.

"The secret soul of sun and dew
  Not vainly she distilleth,
And from these globes of pink and blue
  A harmless cup she filleth:
Who loveth her may take delight
  In what for him she dresses,
Nor find in cheerful appetite
  The portal to excesses.

XIV.

"Yes, ever since the race began
  To press the vineyard's juices,
It was the brute within the man
  Defiled their nobler uses;
But they who take from order joy,
  And make denial duty,
But chain the brute they should destroy
  By Freedom and by Beauty!"

XV.

They spake; and, lo! the baleful shape
  Grew dim, and then retreated;
And bending o'er the hoarded grape,
  The vines my vision greeted.
The sunshine burst, the breezes turned
  The leaves till they were hoary,
And over all the vineyard burned
  A fresher light of glory!

—*Atlantic Monthly for December. Advance sheets.*

QUEER TEXTS.—Some preachers of the sensational school select texts that shall be remembered for their singularity. Thus, in March, 1858, Rev. G. W. CONDER preached at Leeds from the words, "Aha! aha!" On Feb. 3, 1861, at All Saints,' Margaret-street, London, Dr. WOLFF preached from the one word "Saul!" Acts ix. 1.) ROWLAND HILL once preached from the words, "Old cast clouts and rotten rags," (Jer. xxxviii. 2;) and, on another occasion from the words, "I can do all things," beginning his sermon by a flat denial of the Apostle's proposition. In the same style was STERNE's exordium, when he preached from the text, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting," and exclaimed, "that I deny." This secured the attention of his hearers; and, for a like purpose, CECIL commenced a sermon by saying, "A man was hanged at Tyburn this morning." WHITFIELD gave out his text, then paused, and shouted, "Fire! fire! fire!" as a prelude to his discourse on eternal punishment. ROWLAND HILL imitated this by crying, "Matches! matches!" but he excused himself for saying what he termed out-of-the-way texts and out-of-the-way observations because he preached to out-of-the-way sinners. It is even said that he called his Wapping hearers wapping sinners. "Hang the law and the prophets!" was the mutilated text of a celebrated Scotch divine, who began his sermon with the words, "So says practice; though profession says otherwise." WHITFIELD once gave as his text, "There came unto Him certain lawyers;" and then, apparently, detected his purposed misquotation, and said, "not certain lawyers, but a certain lawyer. It was wonderful that even one lawyer should have been found to do this; it would have been perfectly incredible had there been more;" the point of this lying in the circumstance that some lawyers were present who had expressly come there to scoff at him. A Shrewsbury dissenting minister preached a funeral sermon for the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, of Birmingham, from the combined texts, "A man sent from God, whose name was *John*. I saw the *Angel* fly in the midst of heaven. *James* the servant of God." "There is no fool like the foolhardy," was the text of the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, who had a quarrel with a parishioner named HARDY. "Adam, where art thou?" was the text of the probation sermon of Mr. LOW, who, with a Mr. ADAM, was a candidate for a lectureship; "Lo, here I am!" was the responsive text of his rival, Mr. ADAM. Mr. JOSEPH, curate of the Isle of Man, reminded the Lord-Lieutenant, BUTLER, Duke of Ormonde, of his forgotten promise to assist him with preferment, by preaching before him from the text, "Yet did not the chief Butler remember Joseph, but forget him." Bishop MALTBY, of Durham, preached on the importance of learning Greek, from the text, "Canst thou speak Greek?" and on March 31, 1863, Dr. JACOB preached the tercentenary sermon at Bromsgrove School from the text, "It was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin," advocating the teaching of Greek and Latin in foundation schools. The first sermon preached at St. Pauls' for the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was on Nov. 5, 1665, by Rev. GEORGE HALL, afterward Bishop of Chester, who chose for his text this verse, "The rod of Aaron budded, and bloomed blossoms and yielded almonds." The text of a celebrated dissenting minister, whose sermon was devoted to a denunciation of the sin of borrowing articles, especially umbrellas, and not returning them, was taken from 2 Kings, vi., 5, "Alas, master! for it was borrowed."
—*Once a Week.*

LOST IN THE POST OFFICE.

From Routledge's Christmas Annual.

The will lay upon the counter before me, and my eyes were riveted upon the large cover which contained it, and which bore the inscription, "R. Grey, Esq., Mitre Buildings, The Temple, London." Within it lay Kate's destiny and mine. Whether we were to be married or no, before our hair was gray, was the secret wrapped up in its folds.

To go back to the beginning. My father had been the junior partner in the old bank of Fletcher and Slaney, of Thornbury, which had come to grief, after an honorable and old-fashioned manner, paying off all its debts, according to the custom of forty years ago, at the expense of the firm, who thereupon became poor men. My father had many friends, and in those times, when political influence had its finger in the bestowal of all public offices worth having, the members of our Tory borough had little difficulty in procuring for the ex-banker the office of Postmaster, then vacant. The bank offices, occupying the ground floor of our residence, were altered somewhat to suit the new purposes to which they were put. The public business room became a sort of outer office, and my father's private apartment the stamping and sorting place for the letters. The upper portion of the partition wall was thrown down, but left at sufficient height to screen the inner room from the observation of any person in the outer one; yet it was open enough to make every word audible in either part, unless intentionally spoken in a whisper. In the course of a few years my father appointed me his head clerk, upon the promotion of the previous clerk to an office of his own; and our united salaries then amounted to £400 a year, besides the numerous perquisites which at that time of day fell to the share of the Postmaster, such as private letter-bags, and the postage upon local letters. We had two under-clerks, and the duties were light; very different from what they have since become, as I am told. The penny postage had only just come in: postage stamps were still an institution of the future, and money orders had been a recognized branch of the establishment no more than two years. Only four years before, the stamp duty on newspapers had been 3½d. a piece, and the wildest Whig had not yet dreamed of a penny paper. There were hours in our post office when our two subordinates were more than sufficient for all the work of the place, and my father's post was little else than a sinecure.

One of the boroughmen, who had been most active in procuring this comfortable berth for us, was an old crony of my father's—both of them were Masons, and both dabblers in chemistry—and also the wealthiest man in the whole neighborhood. He was a bachelor, and continued to live very much in the simple and inexpensive style he had been used to in poorer days. His money had grown by lucky speculations and careful economy. A good number of his kindred lived about the town, all moderately well off, and more or less successful in life, except the brother next eldest to himself, who, having entered the Church, had gained no higher promotion in it than a poor curacy in his native town, with an income of £100 a year. Old Lawrence treated him with a kind of fretful, irritable brotherliness, which was but poorly plastered over by a yearly gift, grudgingly given, of another hundred. I need scarcely say that all the kindred were specially affectionate to old Lawrence.

His niece, Kate Lawrence, the curate's daughter, was—well! I shall not try to describe what she was, except by saying that *I* was in love with her, and had been ever since I had first seen her in church, listening, with a beaming and loving face, to her father preaching one of his prosiest sermons. Everybody knew I was in love with Katie, for I made no secret of it; and Katie was just as simply and frankly in love with me, and made no secret of it either. Yet I am quite sure I had never asked her, in so many words, if she would be my wife; but we were tacitly, without pledge or promise given, engaged to marry one another as soon as fickle fortune would permit it. When that would be, the most prophetic soul could not foretell; for our lavish household expenditure at home, which had not been materially reduced upon the failure of the bank, swallowed up the united income of my father and myself; while my three sisters, now portionless, did not seem in a fair way to make eligible settlements. There was only one chance, a distant one—when old Lawrence died, would he leave Katie or her father any portion of his accumulated wealth?

Six or seven years had passed without any brightening of our prospects, when, quite unexpectedly, one morning old Lawrence's housekeeper rushed in with the news that she had found her master dead in his bed. Only the night before, he and my father had been trying some chemical experiments, and the shock to the latter was so violent that he was insensible for some time, and continued speechless after his consciousness had apparently returned. Of course, my mother and sisters were in great agitation, and it was an hour or two before I could leave them, after assisting to get my father to bed, and sending for his doctor. As soon as I could, however, I hastened to the poor solitary old man's house. The streets were all in commotion, and the whole town seemed in a fever of curiosity concerning the sudden event, and what might result from it. In the house itself I found every one of the relatives who lived in the town, including two younger brothers and a married sister of the deceased; and by the side of the dead man sat Katie's father, genuine tears of sorrow blinding his eyes.

The excitement, once awakened, did not seem likely to slumber again till curiosity was satisfied. It was plain that the old man had died from natural causes; but as soon as the town was assured of that, the question upon every tongue was, "Has he made a will?" or, "How has he left his money?" I was myself devoured by anxiety, of which I was half ashamed. If he had died intestate, Katie's father, as heir-at-law, would come into possession of his landed property, and into a fourth part of his personalty, which would be no insignificant windfall in itself. It was a subject which might well thrust itself upon me, in spite of my father's serious attack, which seemed not unlike a stroke of paralysis.

During the course of the afternoon old Lawrence's solicitor, Mr. Snape, was announced, and I went to speak to him. He requested to see my father, with a very important tone and expression of countenance.

"It is impossible," I answered, "quite impossible; he cannot see any one. He has not spoken since this morning, when he heard of the sudden death of his old friend. Arnold is apprehensive of paralysis. Is it anything that I can do?"

"No, no," replied Mr. Snape; "your father is one of the executors of Mr. Lawrence's will, and I have brought it here with me, to consult him about it. The other is Grey, of the Temple. Under these circumstances, I suppose I must forward it to him; and perhaps it is best; it must be proved at Canterbury, and he can see to it at once."

"Why at Canterbury?" I asked, eagerly.

"Because there is landed property in three different dioceses," he answered. "I'll send it to Grey by to-night's mail."

"Well, my father can do nothing," I said, wondering all the time whether Mr. Snape knew what were the provisions of the will, so momentous to Katie and me.

There was a will, however; that far was certain. A kind of wild hope, which had been kindled in my breast, was quite quenched by the visit from Mr. Snape. I felt myself sinking into a gloomy depression, which appeared exceedingly ominous to me. For three or four hours I brooded despondently over the fact that there was a will, scarcely allowing myself to cherish a spark of hope that Katie was provided for in it; for how often does a rich man leave his money to the poorest of his kindred? I had nothing else to occupy my mind. My mother and sisters sat weeping in my father's darkened and silent room. All the windows in our house had the curtains drawn. At last it occurred to me that this was the last day of September, and that the money-order account, which was made up quarterly, ought to be balanced, and sent up to London by that night's mail. Glad of anything to work at, I went down stairs to the inner office, found the necessary forms, and set myself steadily to the task.

I had just completed it, and folded up my balance-sheet, when I heard a footstep and voice in the outer office; both loud, and of a kind to arrest attention. They belonged to one of Snape's clerks, who had come in to post his master's letter.

"Look here," he said; "I was to see you take this one straight in to Mr. Slaney; it's on no account to be left here with ordinary letters. It's old Lawrence's will, I guess. By George! I only wish that my name was inside of it."

It was brought into me immediately, and placed before me on the counter. I did not touch it, but there it lay, a long narrow packet, not over large or bulky, yet containing the whole of Kate's future and mine.

I cannot say how long I sat before it, fascinated, perfectly spell-bound; my eyes riveted upon it, as if they could see through the thick cover, and read the momentous lines within. I never touched it with my finger even. I felt as if I no more dare do that than I would have dared to teaze and arouse some deadly serpent. I am conscious, however, that not the shadow of an idea of opening it ever crossed my mind. At last I felt a warm smooth little hand laid upon mine, and Katie's voice whispered close to my ear, "What is it you're staring at, Harry?"

There was, of course, an entrance into this inner office from the house, and Katie had stolen in several times before, when I was alone, and had always spoken in the lowest of whispers, lest the clerks in the office beyond should overhear her; yet I started nervously at the sound of her voice and the touch of her hand, and she was obliged to repeat her question before I seemed to comprehend it.

"That is your uncle's will," I answered.

Her eyes met mine, and there was a strange look in them, such as I had never seen before; an uneasy, troublesome, almost sly expression. She had been crying until they were red, and appeared smaller than usual under their swollen lids. She dropped her eyelids hurriedly, and then she whispered again.

"If there had been no will?"

I answered her as if that were a question, but afterward it occurred to me that it was but an involuntary utterance of her wish.

"Your father would have been heir at law, Katie," I replied; "and you a great heiress."

As I was speaking, an alarmed and hurried voice called loudly for me from the interior of the house—a voice so urgent, and strung to such a pitch of terror, that it drove every thought of anything else out of my mind. At two or three bounds I sprang up the staircase, and into my father's bedroom, where every one was in confusion and dismay. Some crisis of his sudden attack had come on, and he was to all appearances in the agonies of death. A friendship, too rare between father and son, existed between him and me,—a very close friendship, which had grown with my growth from boyhood. To lose him would be to lose my life. I did not give a thought to my official duties; the Queen's mail was nothing to me; and during the whole of that long night I never left my father's side.

The next morning he was pronounced to be out of immediate danger, though he continued speechless, and seemed scarcely conscious of our presence. By dint of persevering entreaty, my mother persuaded me to go and lie down, when I fell into one of those utter and awful lethargies, deeper and more death-like than sleep, which now and then seem to come to obliterate any impression stamped too deeply upon the brain. When I awoke I felt calm and strong again. Katie was in the house, and she and my sister lavished upon me those trivial feminine attentions so inexpressibly soothing after any great emotion, when one is suffering from the languor which usually follows it.

When the hour for making up the mail arrived, I went down into the office, and made some slight inquiries as to how the clerks had managed the work the evening before. They had been late, of course; but the mail-coach—there was no railway near Thornbury then—had waited for them to complete their evening's dispatch, and they believed everything had gone off as well as usual.

But the return mail proved that everything had not gone off as well as usual. Our mail, leaving Thornbury at 8 P. M., reached the London office about noon the next day; and the return mail, not quitting London until about 8 o'clock of the following morning, threw the arrival of the answers to correspondence to the fourth morning. On the fourth day after old Lawrence's death, to the serious inconvenience of all parties, there appeared no reply to Mr. Snape's communication to Mr. Grey, which had been inclosed with the will, and in which he desired to be immediately acquainted with any instructions left by the deceased in regard to his funeral. The next London mail was waited for, but there was still no letter; and then the interment necessarily took place, while the solicitor addressed a second communication to the executor.

I awaited, with the keenest anxiety, the arrival of Mr. Grey or his reply, and all the town was on the tip-toe of expectation. The relatives did nothing but meet one another, and discuss the will in all its possibilities. There was a wistful look about Katie's face. It was nine days now since old Lawrence's death, but the wonder, instead of dying out, was growing greater every day. Why did not the executor come to satisfy the general curiosity, and set the general mind at ease? The mail-bags reached Thornbury about midnight, and were ordinarily deposited in the office to await the appointed hour for opening them at seven in the morning, which was considered quite early enough for the accommodation of the public. But upon this occasion Mr. Snape spent the evening with me, and, when the mail arrived, he and I went down alone into the quiet office, where I picked out the London bag, opened it, took out the bundles of letters, ran my eager fingers and eyes over them, until I came to the one I was in search of, and handed it over to the lawyer.

There was a dead silence in the hour and place; only the clock ticking off the seconds as evenly as if nothing was happening. I watched Mr. Snape's face hungrily, as if it would reflect and disclose what he was reading. The letter was brief, but he read it over twice. It seemed a very long pause of suspense to me, yet I suppose three minutes had scarcely passed.

"He says he has never heard of old Lawrence's death!" exclaimed Mr. Snape at length; "he knows nothing about his will—has never received it!"

"Never received it!" I repeated, "not received it! But I could take my oath it went from this office."

"Did you see it go into the bag yourself?" asked Mr. Snape.

I hesitated a minute or two, for that deep, lethargic sleep I spoke of had dimmed my recollections of that night. I remembered it was the night I had left the two under clerks to do all the work alone, while I was watching beside my father; but I recalled also the exact spot where I had left the will on the counter, reared up against the folded money-order account, which had been duly acknowledged as received. If one had gone safely, why not the other?

"No," I answered, after that long pause; "I took it in, and left it here, on the counter; but the clerks did the work that evening. It would be impossible for them to overlook it. Besides, we should have found it the next day if it had been left behind, and I should certainly have informed you of the irregularity. No. It must have gone from here."

So said the elder clerk when we questioned him in the morning. He could not positively swear to it, because they had been hurried and flurried over their work; but he was quite sure it must have gone, if it had been on the counter as I described. The other clerk, who had taken it in, and knew it to be old Lawrence's will, had not made up the London bag, or he would have taken special notice of it, and would have been able to swear to it. Still, both of them were very positive that it had not been left behind; though it might have got into the wrong bag, and then missent.

"I'll go up to London by to-night's mail," said Mr. Snape.

Nothing could be more significant of the importance of the document; for a journey to London by coach, occupying sixteen hours at the swiftest, was not undertaken for a trifle. The anxiety which had been devouring me was now sharpened to a keener point; but both Mr. Snape and I wished to keep the affair quiet as long as possible, and I said nothing about it to any one, my father being still too ill to have it confided to him. As for the clerks, both being unmarried men, there was little danger of their telling tales out of school, after being once warned to keep it to themselves for the present.

But the anxiety I had suffered before was security itself compared with my consternation and disquietude when Mr. Snape returned, accompanied by Mr. Grey, who asserted that he had seen nothing whatever of the packet which had been posted in our office. There was not the shadow of a doubt of that last circumstance. The clerk who received it, and I, myself, were compelled to admit that it had been safely deposited with us; but no trace of it could be found beyond that. Both Snape and Grey had been to the General Post Office to make inquiries there, but nothing was known of it. The whole onus of the disappearance rested upon our office, and the three persons within it.

It was simply impossible to keep the mysterious loss of old Lawrence's will any longer a secret. The relatives were ready to pull Mr. Grey to pieces as soon as he showed his face in the town. Was it not shameful, scandalous, that a fortnight had already dragged by, and no one knew how a quarter of a million of money—for rumors said the old man's wealth was no less—had been bequeathed? With real reluctance Grey made known the facts. There had been a will; he and the postmaster were executors; it had been posted for him on the night after old Lawrence's death, and nothing more was known about it.

The excitement in the town was tenfold, a hundred fold greater now than on the occasion of the testator's sudden death. Our post office was besieged, and the clerks plied with questions, while I kept myself safely out of sight in the inner office, brooding in perplexity over the singular occurrence. I could arrive at no other conclusion than that the packet must have slipped into a wrong bag, and so been missent. Of course there were worrying inquiries made by the London authorities, to which I could give no other reply than this supposition. The affair was of such importance that official circulars were dispatched to most of the offices in the kingdom, requiring any information concerning any mis-sent letters; and in the course of a few weeks a handsome reward was offered for the discovery of the missing document.

About five weeks after old Lawrence's death, I received a summons to present myself before the surveyor of the district, a Mr. Talbot, who lived sixteen miles or so from Thornbury. He, too, was an old friend of our family, and had assisted in obtaining the post office for my father. He was one of those jovial, courteous old gentleman of a past generation, who liked to make his own, and every one's, life as easy and agreeable as possible, and who had somewhat of an aristocratic contempt for the exacting public—far less exacting then than now. I received a cordial greeting from him, was set down to a good dinner, and forbidden to speak of business until he began, which he did over our wine.

"Now, Harry, just tell me all about it, as shortly as possibly," said Mr. Talbot; and I obeyed him.

"But this is a deuce of a mess!" he exclaimed, when I had finished; "the will must be found, Sir. The authorities insist upon it, and I will not answer for the consequences if there is much longer delay. Do you know what your townsfolk are saying, my boy?"

His manner had changed from consternation to anger, and then into compassion, as he spoke; but I only looked into his friendly face and shook my head in reply.

"They say just this," he continued, "neither more nor less—that the will is in your own possession. They say you are going to marry Parson Lawrence's only daughter, and by keeping back the will you expect him to come into possession of all the property."

"I should be a fool if I did," I answered, stammering; for this phase of my position had not failed to occur to me.

"A confounded fool," he added, drily; "the estate will be thrown into Chancery, and the lawyers will get the best pickings out of it. Come, Harry, we are old friends; I knew you when you were a baby, and your father and mother years before. You might tell me anything, my boy."

"Thank you," I cried, grasping his offered hand, "but I have nothing more to tell. I swear I know no more about the will than you do."

"Could anybody else know of its being in your office besides you and the clerks?" asked Mr. Talbot.

Strange to say—so strange that I marveled at it myself—until that moment I had altogether forgotten, or it had been kept back from recurring to my memory, that Katie had been with me when my mother's agonized voice called to me. Like some vivid revelation made by a flash of lightning, lurid and blinding, came back the position in which we stood, and the last words I had uttered. The events which followed had been so hurried and engrossing, the sleep succeeding to them so exhausting, that the impression must have been for the time almost obliterated. It returned all the keener now; and my pulse stood still, and my heart sank heavily. Katie had been there; Katie had seen her uncle's will; I had left her behind me in the office alone.

I answered incoherently, stammered, contradicted myself, and at last, for almost the only time in my life, fairly burst into tears. Never did a poor, weak wretch appear more guilty than I did. My friend—for he was truly my friend—urged me, implored of me, in vain, to confess all, and make him the confidant of my temptations and my fault; he gave it no harsher a name. It was impossible for me to cast a suspicion upon Katie, though as I came to think quietly over it in my bedroom—I stayed all night at Mr. Talbot's—I could not banish from me the dread misgiving that here lay the solution of the mystery. I said to myself that at first it would be nothing but a girl's thoughtless curiosity, which had changed into shame and terror upon facing the consequences of her action; and that every day had made it more impossible for her to own her fault. Then returned powerfully to me the fascination the mere sight of the will had exercised over me, and the conjectures which had rushed to my brain as I sat staring at it. A tenth part of such a temptation, I was inclined to argue, would be too strong for the curiosity of a woman, especially a woman the most deeply interested in its contents. Yet Kate was so good, so simple-minded, so religious; should I be forced to lose my faith in her? No; I could not believe her capable of a dishonorable and criminal action. Yet where, then, was the will?

It will be readily credited that I did not sleep that night, and that I was haggard and miserable-looking in the morning. The surveyor made a last effort to gain my confidence, and my agitated reserve produced upon him the impression that I was guilty. The last sentence he uttered, with unusual sternness, was to the effect that, unless the will was speedily found, there was no hope of my retaining my office, even if my father kept his, being shielded by his dangerous illness at the time.

I rode homewards, wretched enough, and found Snape awaiting my return. Mr. Grey had gone back to London, after staying no more than a few days in Thornbury.

"Nothing discovered yet?" said Snape.

"Nothing," I answered, despondently. "If there was, you'd have no need to come to me. I should be only too glad to let you know."

"It beats everything in my professional experience," he continued.

"That's no satisfaction to me," I said, in a testy tone; "the question is, what is to be done if the will does not turn up at all?"

"The very question all the relatives are asking," replied Snape. "Mr. Lawrence drew up the will himself, gave me no hint of its contents, and has left no copy. We are, every one of us, utterly in the dark as to his intentions. We cannot proceed as if he had died intestate; all the world knows he did not; and no one has a legal right to touch a penny of his property."

"Will it be thrown into Chancery?" I asked.

"There will be nothing else for it, if the will is not found," he said; "and, to let you into a secret which concerns you, some of the relatives are talking of a prosecution against you. But I ask them, what proof have you that Mr. Henry Slaney has abstracted this document? The abstraction of any letter or packet from the post office is felony, such letter or packet being the property of the Postmaster-General during its transit, and the penalty is penal servitude or transportation. But how can the felony be proved? There may be good grounds for suspicion, strong presumptive evidence—his own admission of having received the document, and a sufficient motive; but there is no positive proof, and could be no positive proof, unless it was found in his possession, or proved to have been in his possession, or in the possession of some individual who could only have received it from him."

"It is a pleasant position to be in," said I, biting at my nails viciously, which is no habit of mine, but which seemed to come naturally to me in these circumstances.

"If the will could only be found," answered Mr. Snape, with a provoking significance of tone, "all might be smoothed over, even now."

"If it could only be found!" I said, over and over again, to myself. As soon as the solicitor was gone, I went up stairs to my mother's usual sitting room. My father had that morning been pronounced well enough to leave his room for a few hours, and he was sitting in an easy chair near the fire, with a faint smile upon his sunken face, which grew stronger when he saw me. It was a little brightness in the deepening gloom closing around me, and I forced a smile to my own lips.

"All going on well downstairs, Harry?" he said.

"Why not?" I answered evasively; "why not? The work is simple enough."

He was easily satisfied about that, but not so easily about myself. What had I been over to Mr. Talbot about? What made me look so pale and anxious? Was there any coolness between Katie and me?

"She is a girl after my own heart," said my father, warmly, "a perfect treasure. Don't you let her slip through your fingers, Harry. By the bye, now we are alone, tell me how poor Lawrence made his will, and what he has done for Katie—something handsome, I hope? Your mother would not let me speak about it, for fear of excitement."

I hesitated for a moment, but so briefly that he did not notice it.

"The will cannot be found," I said.

"Not found!" he repeated.

"Yes," I continued, hurriedly," "but every search is being made for it. Snape is positive that there was a will executed a few months ago, but all he knows of its contents is that you and Mr. Grey are the executors."

"Poor Lawrence!" sighed my father. "Do you think they have searched his laboratory well? It is not unlikely he would deposit it there, in his cabinet. Tell them to leave no corner unsearched in the laboratory."

I promised to do so, and made haste to get away. In the drawing room I found Katie, in her mourning dress and bonnet, come in to go a walk with my sisters, who luckily had just started off before her arrival. She advanced to meet me, with both her hands stretched out, and with her usual frank, pleasant, calm smile upon her face. There was no one there, and I stooped down to kiss her, feeling myself an unhappy, guilty wretch, as if I were the culprit, and unworthy to lay my lips upon her smooth fair forehead, which grew rosy with my kiss.

"Harry!" she murmured, in a tone of remonstrance.

"I am so miserable, Katie," said I; and on the instant I resolved to lay before her my position, to exaggerate it even, to paint it in the blackest colors; and then to make it plain to her that, could the will be found, all might yet be explained away, and smoothed over, without any public exposure. I did my best, and acquitted myself so well that she shed torrents of tears, her head resting upon my shoulder; but not a syllable did she utter which in the slightest degree hinted or betrayed that she had any knowledge of the missing will.

"Katie," I said, when I had exhausted all my eloquence, "you understand that no one now will come into possession of your uncle's property?"

"No one!" she cried, lifting up her head, and looking earnestly in my face. "I thought if there was no will, my father would have everything. You said he was heir-at-law, and I should be a great heiress. It will not signify if you do lose your situation, Harry; I shall have enough for us both; and if every one in the world thought you guilty, I should know you were innocent."

"But it will be thrown into Chancery instead of coming to anybody," I said, a cold hard feeling toward her creeping over me.

"But Chancery could do nothing after all but give the landed property to my father," she persisted; "there can be no nearer heir, and if the will is lost, it is the same as there being no will—if Chancery has any sense," she added, half gaily.

Very heavy indeed grew my heart. I attempted again to impress upon her the position in which her father, herself, and all the relatives stood; but she either could not understand it, or would not believe it. If it came to the worst, she answered, they would all agree to some arrangement for the division of the property, and her father, being the eldest, and the heir-at-law, would receive the largest share. She would be an heiress, and why should I fret myself about a paltry place in the Post Office?

I could not, for the very life of me, look her in the face and say: "Katie, is it possible that you were over-tempted, and took the will?" Yet I could not shake off the growing conviction that this was the truth. I despair of conveying to you the hundredth part of the maddening conflict of my feelings during the next few weeks. My love for Kate Lawrence, my disappointment, my strong desire to believe her innocent, my pity for her, my close vigilance upon every word and glance which fell from her, my terror lest the truth should become known to anyone else. There could be no suspicion of her in any heart but mine, which loved her so truly, and was willing to endure mistrust, cold looks and angry insinuations for her sake, yet which every day was growing colder toward her, and more full of severe judgments upon her crime. Expectation was dying away in the town, and hope was almost dead within me.

It was not possible to keep the secret any longer from my father, when he became able to attend to business. A London surveyor, accompanied by a detective, came down to investigate the matter thoroughly; but they could learn no more than was already generally known. It was a severe trouble to my father, and serious consequences threatened him in spite of his plea of sudden and dangerous illness. The fact that he was one of the executors told against him with the strangers who were appointed to investigate the affair; for they appeared to argue, that he might have taken possession of the will, though it was illegal to do so after it had once been posted, and for some reason or other suppressed it, throwing the onus of the loss upon the Post Office.

When nothing could be discovered by the surveyor or detective, old Lawrence's relatives held a family meeting to consult upon what was to be done. But it was not very clear what the law would permit them to do in such circumstances; and there was not one of them who would have agreed to proceed as if he had died intestate. Every lawyer in Thornbury had given some opinion, and received a fee for it, upon the point; but nothing was clear and certain.

Those were the most miserable three months that ever passed over my head. The changed faces of my townsmen, the suspicion attaching to me, and the near prospect of ignominiously losing my post, were hard to bear. But the deepening conviction of Katie's guilt, and my gradually decreasing love for her, were incomparably harder. She did not fail to feel the coldness and distrust of my manner, and being a girl of spirit she did not fail to mark the change by a corresponding change in herself. I pondered over such questions as these—how was the will made, and what had she done with it? Had she destroyed it? Or was it still in existence, to be discovered, perhaps, at some future day to work a just judgment upon her? However it might be, I knew that my Katie was lost to me for ever; yet not for worlds would I throw upon her the suspicion which weighed so heavily upon me.

The last day of the year came. There had been a semi-official letter in the morning from Mr. Talbot, intimating that the people of Thornbury were dissatisfied at my retaining an important and confidential place in the Post Office, and that their complaints were about to be noticed from headquarters. My father, only partially recovered, was very low, and my mother and sisters cried at intervals during the day. I found myself, as usual, in the office about the same hour in the evening as when old Lawrence's will was brought in and laid before me on the counter, just as I had finished and folded up the quarterly money-order account. Another quarter was ended, and I said, with some bitterness of tone, "that there could be no objection to me making up the account once again." The forms upon which they were drawn out were kept in a small drawer in the counter, and I found them packed rather tightly, having evidently been pushed in in some haste and confusion. The drawer would only open with a sharp jerk, and as I gave it, I heard a sound of something falling behind, while the drawer came out in my hand. I stooped to look what had fallen, and—you will have guessed already—there lay old Lawrence's will, looking precisely as it had done when it lay on the counter before me, directed to "R. Grey, Esq. Esq., Mitre Buildings, The Temple, London."

I gave a great shout, which made my father spring up from his desk, and I fell down on my knees before the empty space where the drawer had been, scarcely able to stretch out my hand to touch the will. How it had got there was plain enough to me. I had left it lying among the forms, which were not unlike it in shape and size, and the clerks coming in to their hurried and unaccustomed work, had cleared the counter after a summary fashion, by sweeping them all away together into the drawer beneath, which was used for no other purpose, and never opened except on the last days of March, June, September and December. It had been lying there all the while, under my hand a score of times a day, while I had been suffering one of the bitterest conflicts a man can suffer for it.

When I looked round, with the will in my trembling hand, there stood my father and the two clerks from the outer office, who had rushed in on hearing my shout, while through the door which they had left open, a lucky unit of the public surveyed the scene.

"Old Lawrence's will!" I gasped, and the unit immediately darted into the streets to proclaim the discovery.

Almost before I could recover my voice, which sounded choked and unnatural in my own ears, or had risen from my knees and picked up the fallen drawer, the outer office was invaded by a crowd of excited and anxious inquirers, some of whom pressed into our sanctum, and began shaking hands with me in that frenzy of good-will and congratulation which now and then breaks out among the sympathizing public.

Old Lawrence's relatives were not long behind their townspeople; they came in agitated numbers, Katie and her father among them, with Mr. Grey, who had been spending his Christmas at Thornbury. She looked pale, and my heart smote me for my base, treacherous, insane suspicions of her. She neither glanced at me nor spoke to me, and when my father invited all the relatives and Mr. Snape to go on into the house, she passed me, as I stood humbly at the door, with averted eyes and a high, dignified carriage.

As both Grey and Snape were present, it was unanimously agreed that the will should be opened and read upon the spot. Several persons, with no immediate interest in it, had made their way into our drawingroom, and as nobody seemed inclined to turn them out, I also remained, standing against the fireplace, and watching steadfastly for some glance from Katie's eyes.

Mr. Snape opened the will sharply, and started off at reading it, with none of his professional deliberation and delay, but as if he was as eager to get at its contents as any person present. It was a short document, and did not take many minutes to get through at the pace he read it. The property was worth about £70,000; thirty thousand of which was left in legacies to old Lawrence's brothers and sister, and the residue bequeathed to the testator's beloved niece, Catherine Lawrence, on the sole condition that she married Henry Slaney, the son of his old friend George Slaney, Postmaster of Thornbury. If otherwise, it was to be divided equally among his brothers and sister.

All that followed may easily be guessed. I had to make a thousand protestations of my love, and implore Katie again and again to consent to be my wife—a thing which we had both taken for granted years before old Lawrence's will was lost in the post office. My situation remained my own, until she relented, which she did not do until, by my father's advice, I confessed to her the reasons which had caused my change of manner toward her; the painful suspicions which had thrust themselves upon me, and the bitter sorrow they had produced. We were married at last, to the concealed disappointment and chagrin of her affectionate relatives; and I ceased to be among the number of post office clerks.

THE PLIGHTED TROTH.

On the sands, the yellow sands,
  Sat two lovers musingly,
Clasping tight each other's hands,
  Sadly looking toward the sea.

"I shall sail in yonder ship,"
  Said the youth unto the maid,
"Ere to-morrow's sun shall dip,
  From my sight the shore will fade;

But my heart with thee will dwell,
  As it dwells by thee to-day,
And I only say farewell,
  To return and ever stay."

Then the maiden whispered low,
  "I shall think of thee, dear love;
Joy may yet give place to woe,
  Still my heart will constant prove."

* * * * * *

Years have come, and years have fled,
  Since the lovers made their vow;
Fears arose and tears were shed—
  But they are united now.

'Neath the ocean's ruthless wave,
  Buried deep, the sailor lies;
O'er the maiden's grass-grown grave
  Soft and low the night-wind sighs.

[*Once a Week.*

MANNERS PAST AND PRESENT.—I fancy it is one of my old-fashioned ideas—that women would try to live up to a higher standard, to appear and to be better, if men held them in the same estimation as formerly; and that men would not be quite so odious, so coarse, so ignorant, so selfish, so ill-mannered as they are if women showed them that they expected them to be otherwise, and were not so tolerant when they fall short of their expectations. The "old-fashioned courtesy," which is extinct in manners, was, rely upon it, an external indication of a very different moral position held by women from that which they now occupy. Vice had its terrible place and power under the former *regime* also; but they were more distinct from the place and the power of virtue, honor and respectability than they are now, and surely that was something to be valued. It cannot have been valued as it ought to have been by women, for it must always have been in their power to maintain, to enforce the distinction, to prevent the gradual mingling and blending of the ideas and the manners of two separate social worlds. They have abrogated their prerogative, and will probably find it difficult to resume, when the exigencies of society and the increasingly desperate aspect of the marriage question shall have driven them to try to restore the former order of things.—"*Aunt Anastatia on Heroes,*" *in Tinsley's Magazine.*

A PROVINCIAL BALL IN FRANCE.—It was a curious sight, this ballroom in the provinces. On the two long sides of the saloon were two rows of seats, one in front of the other, those against the wall being raised fauteuils, rising above the chairs in front. On this back row of raised fauteuils sat in all their majesty the aristocratic and wealthy dowagers of R——. So haughty and starched did they look, with their satin-lined opera cloaks, their bejeweled eyeglasses, their gray hair arranged *à la mode*, and their rich lace caps disposed with matronly dignity, that they reminded one of the Senate scene in "Othello," and seemed a bench of stern feminine judges, considering the pros and cons of holy matrimony. There they sat, the long line of shrewd old schemers, deeply intent on their game, acting the Gorgon to one young man and the would-be mother-in-law to another, according to circumstances. On the seat below each sat her blooming (natural and artificial) daughter or daughters, watched over by mamma with too anxious care, exhibited in the matrimonial mart, and looking each her sweetest and modestest with all her little might. Now the reason why the carriages had been in such haste to reach the prefecture was clear. The old dowagers were running a race for the best seats. Just as the ambitious gardener or fruiterer will strain every nerve to secure the most prominent and accessible stall in the market where to display his carefully-prepared and tastefully-arranged stock, so did these "old campaigners" of the province have their carriages at the door exactly at the stated moment, calculate to the nicety of a second how to arrive at the prefecture just long enough before the hour of invitation to enter the saloon as the clock strikes, and to lose no time in appropriating the most eligible seats for self and daughters, those most eligible seats being the ones most conspicuous and easiest of approach for messieurs les messieurs. This great point gained,—and everybody knows how important it is for a general, military or social, male or female, to have the choice of his ground,—madame would enthrone herself aloft, and her daughters would take the seats below her; and mamma would fix a ribbon here and a curl there, stooping from her eminence for the purpose, and would then lie back, and with her eyeglass take a deliberate survey of the general effect with an exhaustive *coup d'œil.*

Thus the ladies, old and young, ensconced in a double row of seats, extending on either side the length of the room. The gentlemen are grouped together in a thick kaleidoscopic bunch near the door, kaleidoscopic because of the variety and gorgeousness of their apparel. They are absorbed in diligently ogling the double line of fair ones, in making out a mental list of partners, remarking to each other things complimentary and otherwise of the dear ladies. The orchestra strikes up, and the bunch of the sterner sex breaks up and spreads along the row of seats, *carte des danses* in hand. Every gentleman has the right to ask any lady whom he chooses to dance, whether he knows her or not. Introductions are not *comme il faut.* The prudent man, however, he who is well versed in the manners of society, will first take the precaution to conciliate madame by asking her permission to ask mademoiselle for her hand in the next quadrille. Madam runs her eye rapidly over him, glances keenly at his face, and then, if the scrutiny is satisfactory, grants his petition. Ten to one she knows all about him, though his eyes may never have rested on her before; is well up in his antecedents; knows his fortune within a thousand; and could tell him off-hand who his great-grandfather was. As he takes his place on the floor with mademoiselle, madame keeps a never-wavering watch upon the couple. Every smile he gives her, every time he keeps a lingering grasp on her hand at the conclusion of a figure, every glance of one or other which may betray a growing fancy or be the accompaniment of a delicate compliment, all is noted by the "old campaigner," who sits and calculates, and hopes for a happy *dénouement* and marriage bells. If she is pleased with monsieur, he may safely linger by his partner's side after she has resumed her seat, and then madame listens with vast content to his gracefully murmured speeches, and builds her *châteaux en Espagne* higher and more beauteous than ever. Still, she never suffers them from her sight. If monsieur invites mademoiselle to take refreshment, he must include madame also, and he presses through the throng with mamma and daughter on either arm. Nor will he dare to ask to be permitted to call on mademoiselle on the day succeeding the ball to inquire after her health after so much excitement. His only chance to speak with her is at the ball itself. Even if he is really smitten, the charming *tête-à-têtes* of a lover are denied him; he must hie him to a notary, and send him as ambassador to plead for him at the paternal hearthstone. So is the fashion regarding courtship and marriage in provincial France.—*London Society.*

INTELLECTUAL CORRUPTION.

From the Saturday Review.

It is curious to reflect how much an author may do to corrupt the heart or the head, and how he may nevertheless, so long as he does not sin in one point, escape all censure. If he can only keep his book free from what is called immorality—that is to say, if he can either ignore one side of human conduct altogether, or else only touch upon it in the recognized conventional manner—he may give his readers the falsest notions of human life, he may pervert their taste, he may render them as weak as sentimentality alone can render them, he may lead them to relish nothing that is not seasoned with the most outrageous incidents and coincidences, and he may still remain an author whose works would be placed by any mother in the hands of any daughter. It is strange how blind the respectable world usually is to all literary faults save one. So long as a book is not licentious, it is held that it cannot be a bad book. We are inclined to question, however, whether that which corrupts the intellect does not do as much harm as that which corrupts the so-called morality. The tendency of a great deal of the literature of the present day is to give people a thoroughly false idea of life. Our novels, with their sickly sentimentality, their morbid self-analysis, their hateful sensationalism, help to train up a set of young men and young women quite unfit for the humdrum duties and pleasures which must constitute the greater part of each one's life. It is not merely the rank and file of our novelists who offend. Their tendency is now, as it always has been, merely to exaggerate the errors of their chiefs. There is not one of our leading novelists who has not much to answer for, and we hardly know on whom we should lay most blame. Mr. DICKENS perhaps ranks as the chief offender, for he it is who has worked sentimentality to such an extent as would have raised, if that were possible, a blush even on STERNE's brow. When the author of the *Sentimental Journey* was going to play his tricks on his reader's eyes, at all events he chose as his subject a jackass, and a dead one too. If death is to be tricked out so as to work upon our emotions, if it is to be constantly drawing upon our tears, we must confess that for our part we feel less after-shame at the tear we dropped over the defunct donkey than at those we have shed in turn over Mr. DICKENS' long line of dying heroes. At all events, the Rev. Mr. STERNE only killed his donkey once; while Mr. DICKENS will never once for all kill off his favorite character—his half-idiot or his sickly child—and so get done with him. We confess that, whenever we have begun one of Mr. DICKENS' novels, we have not felt quite easy in our minds till we have been able to discover which character it is that has been brought into this world solely with the view of being speedily ushered out of it. His children, from Little Dombey downward, might fairly rise up against him with the old reproachful question of the tombstone:

> "What was I begun for,
> To be so soon done for?"

To Mr. DICKENS the whole modern sentimental school most certainly look up as its head. He has been the source of a great deal of most tearful writing; might we suggest, if he stands in need of a motto, that *Hinc illæ lachrymæ* would be most appropriate? Mr. THACKERAY himself is not free from the same charge. He saw how easy the tear trick was to perform, and what applause greeted his great rival each time he repeated it; unhappily he could not keep from trying it also. At imitation, of course, Mr. THACKERAY was perfect, and we must allow that Colonel Newcome's death quite equals, if it does not actually surpass, Mr. DICKENS' most lachrymose efforts. If CHARLES II. had lived nowadays, he would scarcely have thought it needful to apologize for being a most unconscionable time dying. The fashion has changed, apparently, since his time, and few can now get their dying done under half a dozen pages or so. We altogether protest against these death-bed scenes; we have had enough of them, and more than enough. Henceforth, if a man has to die, let him, like a wounded wild animal, creep off to some hiding-place where he may pass out of the world with dignity and alone. We have, unhappily, every year to read and to criticise a great many novels. We give fair notice that we will not tolerate any more death-bed scenes, and more last dying speeches. Even our very executions are now private. Now that Jack Ketch does his business with dignity, it is not too much to expect that our novelists should show some little respect both for themselves and their readers. We hold that this overstrained sentimentality, so far from widening and strengthening a man's sympathies with his fellow-creatures, really narrows and weakens them. The reader is so flattered by the tear he drops over the imaginary sorrow of some hero or heroine that he cannot but congratulate himself on the possession of a tender heart. His conscience remains satisfied with the sympathy he has felt for sufferings which have had no real existence, and his charity has been sufficiently exercised in the aid he longed to bestow on those who by no possibility could have been the recipients.

BEAUTY OF THE ICE AND FROZEN MIST IN SIBERIA.—The journey across the lake was the most exciting stage of our trip. At first we bounded at a rapid rate over the rough border, between great blocks of ice, whose transparent green gave them the appearance of immense crystals of aqua-marine. We came at last upon the smooth ice, the dark glassy surface of which stretched away as far as the eye could reach. Over this the horses bounded at a terrific pace. We seemed to be gliding in some mysterious manner along the surface of a calm sea, and the strangeness of our situation was occasionally heightened by loud reports which echoed like thunder through the air. These were caused by cracks, which are repeatedly forming in cold weather, cleaving the icy surface for many miles. We were several times obliged to make detours to avoid these, where they were either too wide to jump with the sleigh, or where one side had been raised two or three feet higher than the other. In the middle of the lake an enterprising Russian had established a restaurant upon the ice, where we took a welcome dinner. When we reached the opposite side we were detained for some time waiting for the moon to rise, as our road lay for several miles further along the shore of the lake, where traveling in the dark was not considered safe. By the time the moon rose a number of other travelers had collected at the station, and as we left [illegible] we found a procession of five or six sleighs. The one occupied by St. John and myself, being the lightest, was allowed the rather doubtful honor of taking the lead to test the strength of the surface.

Daybreak found us traveling over the inhabited plains, on the eastern side of the Angara River. Here for the first time we witnessed one of the most beautiful phenomena in nature—a Siberian mist. A thick haze filled the atmosphere and disappeared with almost the first rays of the rising sun. As it lifted like a dissolving vail, a feathery coating of ice crystals covered every object far and near; the surface of the endless fields of snow, our sleigh, the backs of our horses, the clothing of the driver, and the forest from the roots of the trees to the tips of the smallest twigs—everything that the eye fell upon was covered with a downy coating of these flat crystals, reflecting everywhere the rays of the sun, like a universal incrustation of diamonds. The telegraph wires over our heads had the appearance of a jeweled cord an inch thick. No description can convey an idea of the enchanting appearance of this scene, which was visible but a few minutes, and then vanished with almost magic suddenness before the first warmth of the sun. This phenomenon is apparently caused by the evaporation of the overflowing water of the Angara into an atmosphere of a far lower temperature.—*Across America and Asia, by Professor Raphael Pumpelly. Advance sheets.*

IN THE FALL.

From All the Year Round.

The old autumnal stillness holds the wood;
Thin mist of Autumn makes the day a dream;
And country sounds fall faint, half understood
And half unheeded, as to sick men seem
The voices of their friends when death is near,
And earth grows vaguer to the tired ear.

At soft gray dawns and softer evening ends
The air is echoless and dull with dews;
And leaves hang loose, and whosoever wends
His way through woods is 'ware of altered hues
And alien tints; and oft with hollow sound
The chestnut husk falls rattling to the ground.

Now comes the faint warm smell of fresh-built ricks,
And empty fields look up at empty skies,
And smoke floats sidelong from the burning quicks,
And low across the stunted stubble flies
The whirring covey, till its wings have grown
A murmur—then, a memory alone.

Now, haply on some sunless afternoon
When brooding winds are whispering to the leaves,
Shrill twittered half-notes fill the air, and soon
From farm-house thatch and cosey cottage eaves
The circling swallows call their eager brood
And straight fly South, by unseen Summers wooed.

A certain sadness claims these Autumn days,
A sadness sweeter to the poet's heart
Than all the full-fed joys and lavish rays
Of riper suns; old wounds, old woes, depart;
Life calls a truce, and Nature seems to keep
Herself a hush to watch the world asleep.

A FATHER OF OPERA.

Jean Baptiste de Lulli, the eminent French musician and composer, was born at Florence in 1633. When a mere child, he left the land of his birth; but not until an old shoemaker had taught him how to play the guitar. He was brought to Paris by the Chevalier de Guise, and presented by him to the Princess de Montpensier; for he had promised to bring her back a little boy from Italy. Subsequent history justified the selection the Chevalier had made; but at that time slight regard was paid to the foreign child, and he was sent into Mademoiselle's kitchen. Engaged in menial offices, he found recreation and delight in music. He purchased a cheap and broken-down violin, with which he made unto himself sweet music. It soon came to be known that the Italian boy could play skillfully. The Princess was told the story of it. She heard him, and preferred him in her corps of musicians. But Lulli was ungrateful. He spoke evil things of the Princess, and published verses reflecting injuriously upon her. He was dismissed, and from that time the vices of his Southern nature grew and strengthened themselves with the growth of his unrivaled talents.

He did not long remain without employment. The time was singularly favorable for the rapid rise of genius, and Lulli hastened to introduce himself to royal notice. He knew that if he could secure the King's favor, he might defy competition. For it was the time of Louis XIV.—that bad and brilliant time, when great and illustrious thinkers engaged in miserable rivalry for the sordid favors of the Court, and beauty of form and expression was held to be of more value than the discovery of truth. The King was the patron of literary and artistic talent. The national intellect was enslaved and impoverished under the closest system of protection. To be recognized by the monarch was the only avenue to distinction. Lulli's first step was to obtain a position in the King's band of violins. From that time he enjoyed uninterrupted success. He set himself vigorously to work as a composer. He trained a new band of violins, which rapidly became the best band in France, and he had not then completed his twentieth year. He took a leading part in the games which the King furnished to the people. The airs de ballet, to which the King danced, were composed by him. He was introduced to Moliere, as great in France as Shakespeare in England, and wrote the airs for his comedies. Moliere would employ no other pen than his. In return, Moliere wrote parts for Lulli; and Lulli went upon the stage as a comedian and a danseur. He played *Pourceaugnac* in 1669, and, in his flight from the doctors, jumped boldly in among the orchestra, smashing instruments, and causing consternation among the musicians, to the great delight of the King and spectators. No music pleased as did his. The King would listen to no other. Mme. de Sevigne could find no adequate expression for her admiration but in tears. "She could not think there was any other music in the heavens."

The King was no niggard in the bestowal of his favors. He showered goodness on his favorite, and the favorite got rich and saucy. He was naturalized as a French subject. Letters patent authorized him to found at Paris a Royal Academy of Music, out of which grew the French opera, which Cardinal Mazarin had attempted to establish, but unsuccessfully. His work was immense, and his success amazing. He brought together and trained the actors and actresses, he reorganized the ballet, and established the orchestra, which up to that time had had no existence. He was director of the theatre, manager, master of the ballet, composer of the music; and he had besides to preside over the complicated machinery for giving due and adequate representation to the compositions of his genius. Nineteen operas of his have come down to us, and are still high in the estimation of connoisseurs. Quinalt, the unrivaled poet of French music, whose lines were already music before they came to the composer's hand, worked in partnership with Lulli. The method of mutual work was this: Quinault drew up sketches of operas, and laid them before the King, who selected one. Lulli studied the sketch plan, and made himself acquainted with it. He then wrote the music with variations, put in the dances and composed the overture, while the poet versified the piece. When Quinault had finished he read his work to the French Academy, and made such corrections in it as were suggested to him by that learned and cultivated body. If Lulli was satisfied with the poem he wrote off the melody and the bass, and tossed the sheets, still wet, to his pupils, Lalonette and Colasse, who inserted the orchestral parts; for Lulli deeply detested the manual labor of composition. Then the piece was ready for representation.

Lulli was much sought after. His wit was bold and vagrant, and many noble men and women visited at his house, and sat with him while he worked. Before the production of "Armide," one of his operas, he was very sick. His confessor insisted that he should burn the score of the opera, or he would not give him absolution. For at that time Romanism was at war with the theatre, and all professional actors were pronounced to be in a condition of mortal sin, and doomed, if they died in their profession, to eternal perdition. Lulli bought his absolution by apparent compliance. The Prince of Condi, who was visiting him the same day, said to him, "Baptiste, Baptiste, have you destroyed so valuable a work?" "Never mind," said the patient, "I knew what I was about; I have another copy." Sometimes his brusquerie paid scant respect to exalted people. At one of the plays given by the Court, the King was wearied with the time spent in preparation, and sent to say so. Lulli replied, "the King is master here; he may weary himself as much as he chooses."

Lulli died in 1687, in the 55th year of his age. His character has been much aspersed. He is represented as a low, groveling, mean courtier, selfish and jealous, brutal and insolent to those beneath him. It is said that he made use of his position at Court to ruin and humble every artist that stood in his way, or seemed likely to attract the Royal attention; that he persistently persecuted Cambert and Bernier, and drove his pupil Lalonette from the orchestra, because he acknowledged himself the author of an incomparable piece of music. He is described as a little creature of shabby appearance and slovenly gait. His eyes, small and piercing, were edged with a red ochreish color, and shone with a dim lustre, betraying no less malice than spirit. A mocking, leering expression sat upon his features, and eager restless movements domineered in his manner. The same unfriendly hand states that he was feared for his cleverness and cunning, and died unregretted.

But such a portrait of Lulli must be received with great caution. It is drawn in anger, and by an enemy. No doubt he was ambitious, unscrupulous, avaricious; but, like most men, he had some redeeming qualities. Besides outwitting the priests, he was a good husband and a good father, and his wife had no fault to find with him. He labored incessantly, not, as we believe, because he loved money and loved power, but from a pure love of work for its own sake. He belonged to that hierarchy of talent to whom work is meat and drink—and idleness, degradation. He married Madeleine Lambert, who brought him a substantial dowry. It was a happy marriage. Lulli knew how to make money, and Madame at home knew how to turn it to good account. His houses, of which he had several in Paris, were remarkable for their good management. Without waste and without sumptuousness of living, there was no penuriousness. He had three sons, two of whom, with less success, followed their father's profession. He died enormously rich, 630,000 livres of gold being found in his possession.

As a musician, Lulli was celebrated for the versatility of his genius; operas, symphonies, airs de ballet, occasional pieces, variations, Misereres, Liberas, Jubilates, Te Deums—all were familiar, easy work to him. But his fame chiefly reposes on the music of his operas and lyrical tragedies, which appeared in quick succession from the establishment of the French opera in 1672 to his death, fifteen years afterwards. If we compare his style with that of the great Italian musicians of his time, we shall find nothing at first sight which does not belong to them in common. The choruses and the system of instrumentation recall the manner of Carissimi; the airs are copied from Cavalli; but we do not find a difference in the strength of the dramatic passion which lives in and animates his compositions. It was the passion of his Southern nature, breathing of the vines, and glory, and gloom of Italy; the power of forcible expression, of deep feeling, that gave his works their lasting strength and hold over men's hearts. They were the first fruits of true, noble art in France. Rameau, who came after him, with all his power, could not drive from the stage the works of his forerunner. It required no less than the sublime inspirations of Gluck to shatter the foundations of that great popularity. The last representation of an opera of Lulli's ("Theseus") was given in 1778. It was then 103 years since it had first appeared on the stage. In the same year were played "The Armide," "Iphigénie," and "Orphée," of Gluck, and the "Roland" of Piccini. In such imposing company were celebrated the musical obsequies of the founder of the French opera.

Lulli's works have their defects, and modern connoisseurship may smile disdainfully at the mention of his name. But be that as it may, the strains that he propounded struck a chord that vibrated through the land; and for more than a generation they were known and loved by a people educated, susceptible and discriminating. He wielded a magician's power in the fineness, strength and quality of his expression, though he was open to censure for his lame periods, his instrumentation feeble at times, his halting finales, and the undue repetition of melodious phrases. We can only do full justice to an artist by placing ourselves among the circumstances in which he lived, and examining the sources and amount of influence which he exercised; and it is in such an examination that the full worth of Lulli becomes conspicuous. Before his time nothing that could be called music, as we know it, had any existence. The "recitative" was unknown. There was no music but little ballads and lyric pieces. The union of music with the drama, the choruses, that were brought in to support the piece, and to lend to it strength and majesty, were undreamt of. Their introduction was part of the revolution which Lulli brought out. His was the creative and directing mind. He presided over the birth of the French opera. He nursed it through its infant years, and gave it heart and strength; and when he died, he saw it firmly fixed in the seat that his hands had fashioned for it.—*Peoples' Magazine.*

The Spanish State Carriage House.—The carriages were brought suddenly up to a gate with the royal arms over it; and here we were introduced to as queer an exhibition as the eye has often looked on. This was the State carriage house, where there is a museum of huge old tumble-down gilded coaches of the last century, lying here, mouldy and dark, in a sort of limbo. The gold has vanished from the great lumbering old wheels and panels; the velvets are wofully tarnished. When one thinks of the patches and powder that have simpered out of those plate-glass windows—the mitred bishops, the big-wigged marshals, the shovel-hatted abbes which they have borne in their time—the human mind becomes affected in no ordinary degree. Some human minds heave a sigh for the glories of bygone days; while others, considering rather the lies and humbug, the vice and servility, which went framed and glazed and enshrined, creaking along in those old Juggernaut cars, with fools worshiping under the wheels, console themselves for the decay of institutions that may have been splendid and costly, but were ponderous, clumsy, slow and unfit for daily wear. The guardian of these defunct old carriages tells some prodigious fibs concerning them; he pointed out one carriage that was six hundred years old in his calendar; but any connoisseur in bricabrac can see it was built at Paris in the Regent Orleans' time.—*Thackeray's Miscellanies, Fields, Osgood & Co.'s Edition.*

The Japanese Fortune-Teller.—The fortune-teller holds in his hand a tube containing a large number of sticks like crochet-needles, while before him is a case containing one hundred or more drawers. With a few coins we buy the right to try our luck in reading the future. The old man shakes the box and we each pull out a stick with a number on it, which we find corresponds to a numbered box, from which the priest hands us a printed paper; this being in a mixture of Chinese and Japanese, and badly printed at that, is, if anything, a little harder to read than futurity itself. The result of some' hours of study with my teacher over this paper was the finding that it contained a good deal about clouds and water, an old man sitting under a cherry-tree—that part was obscure, but the words *kané* (money) and *kami* (lord) evidently pointed to wealth and promotion, but as I found out later that *kané* also means metal and crab, and *kami* means head and paper and other things, I do not consider that the record of my destiny is yet unraveled.—*Across America and Asia—Advance sheets.*

Fearful Folk.—Fearful folk are always on the brink of ruin. They cannot wait to see how things will turn before they despair, and they cannot hope for the best in a bad pass. They are engulfed in abysses that never open, and they die a thousand deaths before the supreme moment actually arrives. The smallest difficulties to them are like the straws placed crosswise, over which no witch could pass; the beneficent action of time, either as a healer of sorrow or a revealer of hidden mercies, is a word of comfort they cannot accept for themselves, how true soever it may be for others; the doctrine that chances are equal for good as well as for bad is what they will not understand; and they know of no power that can avert the disaster, which perhaps is simply a possibility not even probable, or which their own fears only have arranged. If they are professional men, having to make their way, they are forever anticipating failure for to-day and absolute destruction for to-morrow; and they bemoan the fate of the wife and children sure to be left to poverty by their untimely decease, when the chances are ten to one in favor of the apportioned threescore and ten years. Life is a place of suffering here, and a place of torment hereafter; yet they often wish to die, reversing *Hamlet's* decision by thinking the mystery of unknown ills preferable to the reality of those they have on hand. They have a predilection for all terrifying prophecies, and cast the horoscope of the earth and foretell the destruction of the universe with marvelous exactitude. Their minds are set to the trick of foreboding, and they live in the habit of fear, as others live in the habit of hope, of resignation, or of careless good humor and indifference. There is nothing to be done with them. Like drinking or palsy, or a nervous headache, or a congenital deformity, the habit is hopeless when once established; and those who have begun by fear and suspicion and foreboding, will live to the end in the atmosphere they have created for themselves. The man or woman whose mind is once haunted by the nightly fear of a secreted burglar will go on looking for his heels so long as eyesight and the power of locomotion continue; and no failure in past Apocalyptic interpretations will shake the believer's faith in those of which the time for fulfillment has not yet arrived. It is a trick which has rooted, a habit that has grown by use into a formation; and there it must be left, as something beyond the power of reason to remedy or of experience to destroy.—*Saturday Review.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Encouragement of Poor Students—How they Manage—Criticism of a Recent Magazine Article.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The current number of the *Galaxy* contains an article on the English universities, generally so just and correct as to make one regret all the more that it should be marred by some passages in which the writer has either exaggerated or generalized too hastily.

Thus, when he observes "how little the intellectual greatness of England, at the present moment, owes to the universities," leaving out of view other considerations, (and I might adduce several,) he entirely omits the indirect influence. For instance, in his list of leading Englishmen not university graduates, the name of Carlyle naturally occupies a conspicuous place. But Carlyle has been associating with university graduates nearly all his life, and his favorite club (the Sterling) was founded by and is almost exclusively composed of university men. I suspect that George Grote should be placed in the same category; one of his brothers was a Fellow of Trinity and Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge.

Again, it is asserted, "when the system had reached its height, say any time before the last twenty and within the last fifty years, it might be said with almost literal truth that no Dissenter, no Roman Catholic, and no man *from the poorer classes* had anything to do with either of the two great universities supposed to be national."

The words which I have italicized were certainly news to me. I was at an English university more than twenty years ago, and it seemed to me that I knew some poor men and sons of poor parents. One of my most intimate friends had been not "almost" but quite literally a charity boy. The late Dr. Whewell was the son of a country joiner, surely there was a representation of the poorer classes. I presume everybody who reads novels or plays has heard of sizars, and what were sizars ever supposed to be except poor sons of poor parents. Has the writer in the *Galaxy* any definite idea of the number of sizars in a college like St. John's, Cambridge? I venture to affirm that on comparison it will be found greater than the number of "beneficiaries" at Yale, not only relatively but absolutely greater.

Some colleges have a reputation, so to speak, for poor students. St. John, above mentioned, the great mathematical college and senior wrangler nursery of Cambridge, is one of these. It holds out particular advantages to its sizars, as readers of Henry Kirke White will remember. Jesus College, Oxford, much frequented by Welshmen, is another. Does any one ask how poor students can exist in so expensive a place? It is owing to the extremely liberal rewards bestowed in England on certain branches of learning. A clever boy will go up from his school with an "exhibition," as it is called, of £80 a year, lasting through his under-graduate course. At the end of his first year he may get a college scholarship, worth £60 more. There he is with an assured income of $700, (gold,) and even at an English university it is quite possible to subsist on that sum. My friend, the ex-charity boy, had so many sources of emolument from school, college and university that in his third year, after paying all expenses, he actually laid by about £150. Of course, this was the case of a man taking high honors, but the majority of the exhibitioners and sizars are only required to behave themselves and pass respectably. The rules about sizars vary in different colleges, but we may say, in general, that they are lodged and taught at half price and boarded gratuitously.

Allow me to conclude with two illustrative anecdotes:

An undergraduate of another college presented himself at the porter's lodge of Jesus, (Oxford.) "In what staircase does Mr. Jones keep?" "Eleven Mr. Joneses in college, Sir." "Mr. John Jones, I mean." "Seven Mr. John Joneses, Sir." "It's Mr. Jones who gives a wine party; he asked me to it." "All right, Sir, only one Mr. Jones as drinks wine. Staircase G, Sir."

I am almost afraid the point of this may be lost on some American readers. The not drinking wine was a symptom, not of aquarianism, but of poverty.

I had a friend at Cambridge. His name was not exactly Smith, but we will call him so. Though not precisely a representative of the poorer classes, he was in very moderate circumstances, and had to fight his own way, which he did with a will. Personal appearances were against him; he was small, shy, awkward and much the reverse of careful in his get-up. In due time Smith came to be Senior Wrangler, and, having chosen the Bar for his profession, went to London to read with a legal tutor, the equivalent of going to a law school with us. It so happened that the tutor to whom he applied was a fashionable "coach," in great repute, and something of a swell himself. It was not easy to get audience of him, and when it was granted, he viewed with scarcely disguised contempt the small, shabby man before him, and resumed his writing with the question, "Are you aware, Sir, that a university education is a requisite preliminary?" Smith timidly remarked that he was a Cantab. "What college?" "Trinity." "What degree?" "Senior Wrangler." The questioner bounced off his chair with the agility of a clown in a pantomime: "Mr. Smith, I'm delighted to make your acquaintance and to receive you as a pupil! Would you like to come at 10 to-morrow?"

A certain very distinguished New-York editor is reported to have once said that of all horned cattle college graduates, who had taken honors, were the worst. I do not think, however, it would be fair to draw an inference from this as to the respective value of learning in the two countries.

CARL BENSON.

The End of a Great Mining Speculation in Oregon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 29.

A few years ago all Oregon was agog with the excitement over the supposed untold riches of the Santiam gold and silver mines. Dozens, nay, almost hundreds, of joint stock companies were organized; millions of joint stock was issued, wasting heaps and heaps of bank-note paper, and hundreds of men put their hundreds of hands into their hundreds of pockets and pulled out hundreds of dollars—thousands, some of them—which they were destined never to see again—in this life. Mining stocks went up like rockets and came down like burnt sticks, and people with burnt fingers were thicker even than the burnt sticks. The following from the *Statesman* records the "positively last" appearance of Santiam upon the public boards: "Our townsmen, Messrs. J. H. Moores and George A. Eades, returned Tuesday from the desolate regions on the head waters of the Santiam, once the scene of so many hopes, on the strength of the prospective value of which so many companies were incorporated, launching their stock upon the world. A host of expectations were created by Santiam discoveries; tens of thousands of dollars were expended in constructing a road, opening mines, building dwellings, and in erecting a saw mill and quartz mill. The work was well done and proved expensive because great results were hoped for and no pains were spared to provide the needed means and appliances. Santiam stock is now no better than waste paper, the buildings are literally the habitations only of bats and owls, and the dreary tunnels are hideous bores. They stand [illegible] instead of pouring out the anticipated dividends, and will probably stand, for centuries to come, a reminder of past enterprise and failure. The saw mill has been transported elsewhere with more success. Our townsmen referred to have had the wrought iron work of the quartz mill hauled away, as the only material of sufficient value to pay for transportation. The buildings still stand, and the heavy castings of the stamp batteries await any future time that may require their aid.

SCIENTIFIC.

Carbonic Acid Gas as a Fire Extinguisher.

In this age of inventive genius, it is impossible to aver to what lengths we are to go in the matter of improvement, so far as pertains to everything connected with our social well-being. One after another there come up for public attention new applications of scientific principles to the wants of the community. Steam fire engines have taken the place of the old hand machines; and while there is now greater certainty of subduing a conflagration than there was under the old volunteer department, the community is at the same time rid of the pestiferous belongings of that exploded system. Whether still greater advances in this connection are to be made, the future must determine. Already the theory of using carbonic acid gas, in lieu of water, for extinguishing fires, has been put into operation, and from the practical experiments that have been made there is foreshadowed, to say the least, a degree of success which forbids any hasty condemnation of the new plan. The two exhibitions given at the Battery by the Empire Fire Extinguishing Company, of this City, have heretofore been alluded to in the Times. Nothing new can be claimed as to proving the already well-known fact that carbonic acid gas will certainly extinguish fire. The inventive mind has, however, long been applied to the devising of means whereby this agent can be made ever ready for instantaneous use, and so operated as not to endanger life or to cause undue destruction of property. It is now claimed that the gas can be made at a very cheap cost, and in sufficient quantities to warrant its introduction into large cities for extinguishing fires, instead of water, which is the only means relied on for that purpose. It is proposed to build in every city large works for the manufacture of this gas, which is to be kept in immense retorts, or reservoirs, such as now supply our illuminating gas, and from these works to lay pipes in the same manner as gas and water pipes are put down, and thus convey the extinguishing material into all sections of the city, and, if required, into every dwelling. The normal pressure of this gas upon the pipe, owing to its density, would necessarily be about five pounds to the square inch; but it is claimed that, by a simple piece of mechanism, attached to the conduit, this pressure may be increased to forty pounds per square inch, which would suffice to fill any apartment where a fire occurs in a very short space of time. The fact that carbonic acid gas is much heavier than atmospheric air is well known; and we may imagine the tendency this material would have in smothering a flame, if the apartment wherein a fire breaks out were speedily surcharged with it. Owing to its greater specific gravity, too, this gas might be very readily used through hose, in the same manner as water is, and thus be directed upon any particular point. Should the theory prove to be as successful in its general results as it has been demonstrated to be in isolated experimental cases, losses by fire must be very materially reduced. And another consideration of practical importance here presents itself. It often happens that the actual loss by fire is small, while that arising from the water used to quench it is very great, especially in cases where combustion takes place in stores containing valuable goods. The adoption of the new system has in its favor the fact that this destruction of valuables by water would be avoided, as the carbonic acid gas would prove injurious to them in the smallest possible degree, if, indeed, at all. Means might be provided, (supposing the theory to be feasible,) whereby the Police could reach the extinguishing pipe in all our large warehouses, stores and other places in the business portions of the City which are, at night, uninhabited, turn on the gas, and put an end to the combustion before, according to the method now in vogue, an effective alarm can be given. The proposed system may be practically inutile; but the great advantages accruing from its successful application render it worthy, to say the least, of serious consideration; especially as those who favor its adoption insist that the cost of supplying the gas will fall far below that which now attaches to the usual method of extinguishing conflagrations. The subject is one which scientific gentlemen might discuss with great profit to the community.

The American Institute Medal of Honor—The Lyall Positive Motion Loom.

The Times of Sunday last announced that the large medal of honor of the American Institute was awarded to Mr. James Lyall, of this City, for the positive motion loom, which, among all the articles on exhibition at the late Fair, attracted the greatest attention. According to the by-laws of the Institute,

> "The large medal of honor designating the highest prize shall not be awarded by the managers for any article unless its practical value shall exceed that of any similar one in use known to the managers, or intended to accomplish the same purpose."

This is the first and only prize of this character awarded by the Institute, and the award is in every way well deserved. If the future career of the invention be as brilliant as its inception, it is destined to become, not only of national, but of world-wide importance.

The width of textures produced upon looms has hitherto been limited to the distance a shuttle could be thrown, either by hand or power, with certainty and precision; and the application of power to projecting the shuttle through the web has been found deficient in the accuracy necessary to produce the finest qualities of silks and linens, these textures being woven by hand. The newly-invented loom has satisfactorily demonstrated that both these obstacles are now overcome and that the shuttle may be carried to any distance, through any width of texture, with perfect safety and precision. In weaving, the motion employed to accomplish this result draws the shoot of the weft perfectly tight, until the warp is crossed over it, thus securing a perfect selvage, and rendering the production of fine silks and linens henceforth possible on power looms.

The action of the managers of the Fair in bestowing upon this invention the great medal of honor, will, no doubt, meet the approval of all candid men who have witnessed its operation. The medal will be of gold, specially struck for the purpose, and is a trophy of which Mr. Lyall may well be proud.

Belle Boyd's Removal to an Insane Asylum.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Hammond, better known as Belle Boyd, who became widely known during the war in consequence of her efforts to benefit the Southern Confederacy, and who has lately been giving readings in California, was yesterday taken to the Asylum at Stockton, having through sickness and mental excitement become insane. She was taken ill in this city several weeks since, and soon thereafter exhibited symptoms of mental disorder, these having increased, until finally her husband, who is nearly worn out with attendance upon her, reluctantly consented to her being placed under treatment at the Asylum.

A Catholic Married Under Difficulties.

From the Montreal Witness, Nov. 11.

A gentleman called at the *Witness* office yesterday to inform us that his brother had gone to confession last Saturday, in order to get the necessary certificate to present at the parish church to enable him to get married. The priest to whom he went was a Jesuit Father, who catechized him concerning his politics, and when he leared he was a Liberal, asked if belonged to the Institut Canadien. On learning that he had been proposed for membership, he refused a certificate of confession unless he would withdraw, and offered to write the letter of resignation to "that pernicious institution," (*institution pernicieuse.*) This the candidate for matrimony declined to accede to, and was refused a certificate, but told to call back on Monday. He was, however, presented with a small brass medal of a new description. The young man returned on Monday, but still declined to break with the Institut Canadien, and the priest finally refused a certificate. He had, therefore, to return to the Seminary and tell the assistant curé that he had been refused a certificate, and the reason of that refusal. "Tut, tut," said the curé, "*c'est stupide,*" and told him the certificate would not be wanted, but to come back next day and be married, which he accordingly did. Are our ultramontane friends the Jesuits not drawing the reins a little too tight? It is certainly rather strange to try to prevent a man from getting married because he is a member of "the Institut Canadien.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From Le Follet.

The season has arrived when we must discard the light and airy materials of Summer wear, and adopt the more appropriate, though not less elegant warmer textures. English poplins are in great demand, and will become more so as the Autumn advances. Merinoes also—a tissue both light and soft—are beginning to appear. The toile d'Eve, the valencias glace and Scotch plaids are useful and solid, and make very pretty costumes. Thick white woolen dresses are made for children, trimmed generally with black velvet, and with double skirts, and a jacket with broad revers of velvet. Waistcoats, and bodies with postillon, are suitable, and will be worn with the heavier materials for skirts. Cachemire also continues to be much worn, either with foulard or striped taffetas, as underskirts and trimmings. The paletôt has reappeared, and become a novelty. It is indispensable for morning promenade or traveling and simple toilettes. The style is so convenient and becoming that, although abandoned for a time, it is sure to be a favorite again. The form has gained by the short exile; it is no longer the paletôt-sac, which sometimes concealed the elegant and pretty figure, but is shorter, and more shaped; the bottoms of the sleeves are larger and trimmed more fully. The paletôt is open from the waist behind, and falls in two points separated by bows at the waist. Lace, plaitings of silk and a frill, or oftener the same trimming as the dress is employed. Velvet, satin, moire antique, plush, cachemire and cloth are the novelties of the season. Poplin and moire, faille and satin, cachemire and velvet, compose the newest and most elegant costumes. Confections of velvet will be ornamented with passementerie au crochet. There is no longer a question as to the material for trimming the Autumn hat. Velvet, mixed with black jet, is the fixed mode; and nothing can replace it, however many other pretty ornaments may be adopted. For example, the toquets "Henri III." The style is sombre, and the buckles and ornaments, as well as the border on the edge of the hat, of jet, give it a bright and elegant appearance. The "Tyrolien," so suddenly accepted as *la mode*, will continue to be worn during the Winter. It is made in felt in black or dark colors. Dark green, among other sombre shades, is in good taste. The crown is high and rather pointed. The trimmings are velvet, ribbons, jet and feathers. There are two or three narrow rows of velvet round the crown, to match the color of the felt. If trimmed with ribbon, it should be wide, crossed or tied behind, with the ends in small pans fringed. This style is suitable only for the young, to whom it gives a picturesque air. The chapeaux de ville and the chapeaux de campagne begin to assimilate, and in the mixed form are not wanting in elegance. A black velvet hat, with trimming of lace and draperie of velvet thrown back in the style of the fisherman's cap, with a deep bright-colored flower placed over the ear, is very becoming. A black net scarf, half covering the hair, tied under the chin and rolled round the throat, gives it an Oriental appearance, and is either hat or visiting bonnet. Young ladies wear also straw hats, the edges tightly drawn up to the crown, the crown being entirely covered with velvet or blue mauve, or green moire. The edges are plain straw. A bow with long ends is placed behind to fall over the hair. The length of the rolled vails should be rather more than three yards of Donna Maria gauze. They are not drawn over the face, but turned round the hat and throat. The name "Hortense" has been given to this style of vail, from a portrait of that Queen, who is drawn with one of white gauze encircling the face and throat. The sailor's hat has simply a ribbon round the crown. They are of a black or white straw. The "Watteau" is a small round hat placed very forward over the brow. The trimming for this hat must be put quite at the back, which gives it a very raised appearance. The toque is still very fashionable, edged with black velvet. Two long ostrich feathers, crossed, fall over the chignon. The style of arranging the hair is essential, in order that the different forms of hats should preserve their individuality. The chignon is raised on the head; the rest of the hair falls on the neck in plaits or in a net. Curls accompany all styles of coiffure, and are either short at the ends of the bandeau, or quite long, falling over the shoulders. Little girls with long and thick hair have it in simple plaits hanging down the back. Only very young children wear the hair waved behind, and drawn up from the forehead on each side, and tied with a bow on the summit of the head. The redingote resembles the robe "Princess," that is to say, without a seam at the waist. The revers on the body form a sailor collar, open in front, and joining half way down the chest; it then widens, and makes a turned-back revers on the skirt. The color of the revers is blue or gold color, to suit the dress. Biases of the same trim the arm-hole and top of the flounce on the skirt, and bottom of the redingote and broad open cuffs, through which passes the broad lace of the white under-sleeve. White serge and white cachemire are used for robes de chambre, trimmed with colored velvet revers edged with white guipure. Velvet robes de chambre, fitting to the figure and wadded, have quilted satin revers.

We must describe some very rich and elegant toilettes, as well as others more simple. A toilette of white faille, with round skirt, trimmed with three biases of taffetas under three Valenciennes lace flounces. The tunique en redingote in front reaches half way down the skirt, and is embroidered with small autumn leaves in different shades of green. The redingote is bouffée slightly behind by bias bands of taffetas covered with Valenciennes. The body is open en châle, with revers. "Louis XIV." sleeves, edged with a plaiting à la vieille on the edge, and sabot of Valenciennes. The sash, as well as the revers, is of brown faille. A fan bow of brown faille, mixed with Valenciennes lace, at the back. A toilette with train of gold-colored satin, with black velvet revers, edged with tuyautés of satin. The front of the skirt is an apron trimmed with three rows of quilled satin, separated by bias bands of black velvet, terminating en tuyaux d'orgue. A black velvet sash, tied in two rings over the satin basque, and falling in two broad bans. Over the velvet body, which has a black satin, tuyautée collerette, is a second body of gold-colored satin, with buillonnées sleeves, trimmed with a tuyauté of black satin, and deep black satin cuff lined with gold-colored satin. A toilet of violet satin, with a train. The skirt has a deep flounce lined with blue satin; and a double row of quilled satin, separated by a bias of black velvet, heads the flounce. The body is of violet velvet, with bouillonnées sleeves in the style of "Henri III.," with bracelets of black velvet, edged with narrow quillings, continuing en tunique of small flounces of black velvet behind, and en tablier in front. A Venetian scarf of white ground and stripes of violet in two shades and orange and groseille. A round costume of poplin, trimmed with velvet. The new shades are green, chestnut, golden brown, violet and sailor blue. A costume of black faye, with black velvet revers open on the body and continuing down the skirt. A costume of Hortense satin and black velvet. The skirt, of satin, is trimmed with fringes of chenille with balls of Hortense satin, raised en revers at the sides and behind. A costume Alençon, composed of a black velvet skirt with three straight flounces, with headings lined with fuchsia-colored satin. A velvet tunique, separated into three basques—two rounded over the hips, and the back one turned en revers—lined with fuchsia-colored satin. The casaque fits behind with basques like the tunique. A luxuriant wreath of velvet sweet peas, with fuchsia satin petals, forms the pouff and band behind. The top of the body is trimmed with a wreath of velvet flowers. The sleeves have sabots of velvet near the wrists. A robe Yronne of black poult de soie, with a square apron terminated with a broad flounce in four plaits turned up en cocottes of green poult de soie. On each side of the apron is a large spiral plait mounting to the waist, and turning en basque eventail behind. The body is the gilet Breton in front, with the same plaiting on each side of the basques, and has a plaited basquette behind. The sleeves are ornamented with five plaitings, with cocottes joining them on the arm. The bottom of the skirt has a bias plaiting, turned up en cocottes. A collerette Bretonne is a novelty on this body.

The Reported Deficiency in a Newark Bank.

Alluding to the statement in our Washington dispatches on Friday that a package of $10,000 in fractional currency sent from a Newark national bank to the Treasury Department for redemption was found to be $2,000 short, the Newark *Advertiser* says:

"The bank in question, on the 11th of September last, sent a package of fractional currency to the United States Treasury for redemption, amounting to $10,000. On account of a short remittance from the Department for the previous package, the cashier gave special directions that the package of Sept. 11 should be carefully counted and proved before transmission. It was so counted and proved by three experienced and trustworthy clerks three times separately, and in parties of two, and found at each count to contain $10,000, half of the whole amount being in fifty-cent bills. The package was carefully made up, sealed, and transmitted by express to the Treasury Department at Washington, and, by the admission of the Department, received there without any interference on the way, and containing all that was originally put in it. When received at Washington it was put in the hands of one person alone to count, who reported it short by $2,000. It was afterward counted by another person, who verified the previous count.

The package, when made up by the bank, was too large to be inclosed in the wrappers, and it became necessary to supplement the inside wrapper by inserting between the edges folds of newspapers of six or eight inches in width. A subsequent package containing the same amount in bills of the same description, as alleged by the Department to have been contained in the disputed package, when made up, was found to be easily inclosed in a wrapper made of paper of the same description and size, without the insertion of any additional paper to make it complete.

The officers of the bank believe that the money was lost in the Treasury Department after the package reached Washington; but they have not claimed that it was abstracted. They have supposed that the missing money may have been left in the wrappers, which were unfortunately thrown aside, and, after a thorough search, could nowhere be found. They do not conceive it to be their province to account for the manner of its loss in the office of the Department. It is as clear to them as facts and human testimony can make it that the package contained $10,000 when it left the bank; it is admitted by the Department that nothing was abstracted from it in its transmission. There is, therefore, no other solution of the case than that the loss occurred after it reached the Treasury Department.

In regard to the remark concerning alleged discrepancies in subsequent smaller packages, it is but just to observe that two only have been sent. In the first there was no discrepancy except what arose from counterfeits, mutilations, &c., which of course are not allowed; in the last, the small difference which occurred is due to the fact that it was made up by a new clerk, who had very recently been introduced into the bank to supply a place vacated by death."

BUCHIGNANI.

His Negotiations with Signor Pignatelli—How Much Citizens of Montreal Lose by Him.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in a sketch of the career of Buchignani, well known in this City for his marriage with Mrs. Eaton, speaks of his flight to Europe with one of his wife's granddaughters, and adds:

"It was at this period of Buchignani's eventful career that he unfortunately met Signor Pignatelli; we say unfortunately, for knowing that the Signor was a member of a wealthy family of Italian nobles, he sought to bamboozle him, and succeeded. He commenced by saying that he was an American citizen, and married to one of the richest young women in the United States, who was yet a minor, and as such not entitled to her dowry. He was consequently in search of a capitalist prepared to take part in a venture which would certainly return ten or twelve per cent. per annum, or far more than could be acquired from any speculation in Europe, and if the Signor was disposable would have no objection to throw the 'safe thing' in his way. Signor Pignatelli, before advancing the money, however, thought it well to make inquiries, and sounded two leading New-York bankers with regard to Buchignani's anticipations and standing. Their report was favorable (being deceived themselves), and acting upon it, Signor Pignatelli and one of his friends decided to honor Buchignani's drafts to the extent of $30,000. This sum he immediately drew and invested in silks, ribbons, velvets, laces, perfumery, and other articles, which he accompanied to New-York, leaving his wife in Europe with a very little money. As soon as he had sailed for America, the creditors who had supplied him with the straw and other goods with which he had stocked his first New-York store took it into their heads to cover themselves by seizing the consignment on its arrival at New-York, and simultaneously pounced upon the furniture, &c., left behind in Europe with the paramour. Her distress may be imagined. Almost penniless, and destitute of the shelter of a home, she appealed to the charity of Signor Pignatelli, who again exerted his good offices, and thanks to his influence with the creditors, induced them to withdraw their seizures, thus enabling Buchignani to sell the whole of his consignment and return once again to Europe, where he paid Pignatelli and his other creditors with tears in his eyes, assuring them that the difficulty between them was the result of the misunderstanding of a partner for which he was in no way responsible. They believed him, and Signor Pignatelli again placed his check-book at his disposal, the proceeds of which were invested in another consignment, which, with Miss Randolph, was soon on its way to America. Another remittance to the European creditors soon followed, accompanied by another large order for goods. While awaiting their arrival, the old wife turned up. Buchignani had deserted her two years before in New-York, and she now had him arrested and lodged in jail, pending a suit for alimony, which was fixed at $8 a week, which Buchignani gave security for, and was liberated. The attendant legal proceedings brought out the fact that Buhcignani had a friend in the New-York Custom House who passed his goods at a tenth of their value. This employe was thereupon dismissed, and soon after a warrant was issued for the arrest of the couple. Buchignani fled to Canada, and settled in Montreal. His last escapade he kept a secret. His Italian creditors still confided in him. He repaid their trust by directing Signor Pignatelli to send him goods to the amount of $16,000 at Quebec, and when received sent another order for goods to a still larger amount, the money for both of which consignments would certainly be forwarded by next steamer. Pignatelli, by this time, began to question the intentions of his correspondent and refused to fill his second order. Buchignani thereupon wrote that he was in great misery, that one of his consignments had been seized for infraction of the Customs laws, that he would live on bread and water to find the means to satisfy the Signor's debt, that he was prepared to part with his wife's dowry as soon as he could get to New-York, was about to proceed to Memphis and work with one of his brothers there, as the only resource open to him, and requested Pignatelli to forward all his letters to that address. This was done for the purpose of throwing Signor Pignatelli off the scent with regard to the Quebec consignment. Buchignani had disposed of it in this city and with the money established the 'Delmonico Restaurant,' in St. Francois Xavier-street. The letter last alluded to confirmed Pignatelli's previous suspicion, and he came over to America in search of his $16,000 creditor. He first sought him in New-York, and then in Memphis, and following up the trail, found him here last June, established in the restaurant with his second wife or paramour. They begged and implored his pardon for the swindle they had effected upon him, and told him they were about to obtain a divorce from Mrs. Eaton, when the girl's dowry would fall into their hands, and that they would apply it to the payment of his debt. Signor Pignatelli thereupon patiently waited for the divorce and the dowry money. The separation was obtained, and the marriage of Buchignani and Miss Randolph was performed in a town in Connecticut; but Pignatelli, finally perceiving that the dowry story was another hoax, threatened to have Buchignani's goods seized. He thereupon decamped to the United States, accompanied by his brother and wife. His depredations were not exclusively confined to Signor Pignatelli; several Montrealers also lose largely by him, (about $5,000 in all,) and will scarcely recover a cent."

The Volcano of Kilauea.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 29.

By advices from Hawaii we learn that the volcano of Kilauea is again in action. The "Old South Lake," which our readers will recollect, has been for some time nothing but a "big hole in the ground," is again filled with lava. Those who have visited the lake lately anticipate that it will soon overflow and fill up the great depression made in its vicinity during the convulsions of 1868. Although several shocks of earthquake have recently been felt in Puna, it is confidently expected that when Madame Pele gets her fireworks going after her old fashion the people of that vicinity will be deprived of the pleasure of having their "regular shocks" at irregular intervals.

Conviction of the Newburyport Fire Bug.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 12.

At the assembling of the Superior Court in Lawrence yesterday morning Judge Wilkinson charged the jury in the case of Leonard Choate, on trial for setting fire to the slaughter house and barn of Joseph Ackerman on the night of the 16th of January last, and occupied about an hour. He explained the law in relation to circumstantial evidence and to the proving of an *alibi*, and in relation to the latter he referred to the evidence bearing on this point, and then to that of the fire box and the "*Pro Bono Publico*" letter, as also to the declarations or confessions of the accused. In relation to the Harris-street Church box, he said if the fact was established beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant made it, having the skill, opportunity, tools and materials, and that it was of similar construction to the one by which the fire was set for which the accused was on trial, and that the same hand made both the boxes, then it was very strong evidence against his innocence, but this as well as all the other testimony was to be carefully considered, the jury to be the sole and final judges.

The jury then retired, and the various articles put in the case were carried with them in a large chest. On reaching their room an examination of the contents of the chest was made, and then a ballot was taken, when ten voted for conviction and two blank ballots were cast. A further examination of the letters and other writing, as well as the fire boxes, was then made, when a second ballot was taken, and all voted that the defendant was guilty. The officer in charge having been notified, they proceeded to the Court room, having been absent an hour and a half, and after the usual formality the verdict was rendered.

The prisoner was of course ordered to stand up to hear the announcement, but he received it apparently unmoved, and immediately sat down in the dock with the other prisoners, and shortly afterward was taken back to jail.

After the verdict had been rendered the counsel for the defence gave notice that they should file exceptions to some of the rulings of the Court, and Judge Wilkinson granted them time to prepare them, so that until these are disposed of by the Supreme Court, the prisoner cannot be sentenced.

The punishment for the offence is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years, but as there are fifteen other indictments against the prisoner, and the punishment for several of which (if he is convicted on them) is imprisonment for life, it seems rather probable that he will be a long resident in Charlestown. Indeed the box used at the Harris-street Church fire, with the jury which tried the case, and on which a verdict was rendered yesterday, would have sent him to the State Prison for the remainder of his days.

What action the Government proposes to take in the further trial of the indictments against the prisoner is not yet decided, but it is scarcely probable any more will be tried at the present term of the Court.

The Peabody Family—George Peabody's Antecedents and Connections.

The name Peabody is supposed to have been derived from Boadie, a kinsman of Boadicea, who after one of the disastrous conflicts of the Britons with the Romans in the first century, retired to the mountains of Wales, and became the progenitor of a large family. Boadie, among the ancient Britons, signified man, and Pea signified mountain; hence Boadie and his tribe came to be known as Pea-boadies, or mountain men. The name afterward took various forms, and the father of Francis Peabody was John Paybody, the ancestor of both the Pabodie and the Peabody families of Rhode Island. John Paybody came to this country in the same year with his son Francis Peabody, but not in the same vessel, and settled in a different colony. His descendants of the second generation dropped the first y from the name, and their children were so unwise as to change the last to ie. In the fourth generation the name appears in the three forms: Pabodie, Peabodie and Peabody.

Francis Peabody, the son of John Paybody, and the ancestor of the great philanthropist whom the world mourns, was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to Massachusetts in 1635, in the ship *Planter*, being named in a certificate required of emigrants at that time as "husbandman." He first settled at Ipswich, but in the Summer of 1638 removed to Hampton, with thirteen others, the party being the original settlers of that town. He was made freeman in 1642 and in 1649 was chosen as one of three men to "ende small causes." In 1650, "being minded," as he said, "to live nearer Boston," he moved to Topsfield, where he became a large landholder. His wife was the daughter of Reginald Forster, whose family is honorably mentioned in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and in "Marmion." He had fourteen children, and died in 1695. His oldest son John was born in 1642, and had ten children, of whom the fifth was Ensign David Peabody, born July 12, 1678. David had eleven children, of whom the tenth was David, Jr., born Oct. 4, 1724, and married to Mary Gaines, of Ipswich. Their children were ten in number, the sixth being Thomas, the father of the philanthropist, who was born in Andover, Sept. 7, 1762. Thomas Peabody married Judith Dodge, of Haverhill, in 1788, and had the following children: David, born April 23, 1790; Achsah Spofford, born Nov. 14, 1791; George, born Feb. 18, 1795; Judith Dodge, born April 5, 1799; Jeremiah Dodge, born Jan. 23, 1805; Mary Gaines, born Sept. 7, 1807; and Sophronia Phelps, born Nov. 4, 1809. Judith Dodge Peabody married J. Russell, Esq., of Georgetown, Mass., and George Peabody Russell, with whom the illustrious friend of humanity spent most of his time during his last visit to this country, was their son. Jeremiah Dodge Peabody lives in Zanesville, Ohio, and has two sons in this City, viz.: Arthur J. Peabody, of the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., and George H. Peabody, of Jenkins, Valle & Peabody.

Reminiscences of Ex-Senator Fessenden.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 11.

In an interview with Senator Clark, of New-Hampshire, last week, we were favored with several incidents illustrative of the character of our departed townsmen. At the time that the death of Senator Foote was announced in the Senate, speeches expressive of the public loss were made, among them one of great beauty and pathos by Mr. Fessenden. His sketch of the character and services of his lamented friend was so truthful, and his tribute of fraternal affection so tenderly given that the Senate was deeply moved. Mr. Fessenden took his seat, overcome with emotion, and in the hush of the moment that followed turned tearfully to his intimate friend Clark behind him and remarked, "Do this for me, Dan, when I'm gone!" It was a beautiful exhibition of the warm and yearning friendship that ever burned in his heart toward all who had won his confidence and love.

An estrangement of feeling at this time existed between Clark and Sumner. The influences of the hour were favorable for mutual reconciliation. The former was kindly entreated by his friend "Pitt," as he always called him. The latter, too, was found. They were again introduced. "Clark, this is Mr. Sumner!" said the peacemaker, and they once more grasped each other's hands in kindness.

These and other simple reminiscences of Fessenden are very precious to those who knew the nobility and disinterestedness of his character, and the sincerity of his attachments.

Excitement in Hartford and Erie Stock.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 12.

State-street was waked out of the lethargy which has for some time controlled it yesterday afternoon by a panic in Hartford and Erie Railroad stock, which was almost equal to the recent excitement in the gold market. The stock, which has been hanging for a long time at about 17, suddenly fell off, closing at the Board at 10¾ offered and 11¼ bid. After the close at the Board the excitement continued on the street, that part of State-street below Exchange presenting an animated spectacle between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Large amounts of the stock changed hands, and a heavy line of "shorts" were put out, until the price was hammered down to 9½@9¾. It afterward rallied on the demand of the "shorts" to cover their contracts, and the last quotation we heard was 11¼ bid.

The *Traveller* says that "the stock has gone irredeemably to New-York," which means, we suppose, that it is hereafter to be controlled by New-York speculators. Its value is merely prospective. One of the immediate causes of the panic was the calling in of money which had been lent on the stock at the rate of $12 to $15 a share, which threw a great deal of it upon the market. Heavy interest has been paid on such loans, and the failure of one prominent broker, who has been carrying a large amount of the stock, was reported yesterday afternoon. Another party was reported to have settled differences to the tune of $7,000.

Murder of a Catholic Priest.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 9, 1869.

A terrible tragedy occurred here last night, by which Father John Coveney, a Catholic priest of this place, lost his life. A man named John Powers, formerly a Catholic, but who had espoused the Protestant faith, came here a few days since and called upon Father Coveney to offer his confession. Some words ensued between them, the nature of which has not transpired. Powers left the house at that time, but returned again last evening about 7 o'clock, entered unobserved by the domestics, and encountered the reverend gentleman in his library. A report of a revolver was heard, and upon some persons rushing in, Coveney was found weltering in his blood with a bullet hole through his right temple. The murderer immediately gave himself up to the authorities. From reliable reports of his previous actions about town, it is the general opinion that he is insane. Great excitement prevails, especially among the Catholic community.

The Old Admiral—An Anachronism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the obituary notice of "The Old Admiral" which I read, copied from the Times, there is an anachronism which I venture to correct. The writer says: "He was a mere child, not ten years old, when Wellington and Bonaparte and Humboldt were born," &c. Now as the three great men mentioned were all brought to light in the year 1769, it would follow that they were "not ten years old" when the old Admiral was born, which is the gist of this communication.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

Second-Hand Clothing for Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the severe weather approaching, will not your readers kindly remember the shivering little girls in our industrial schools, and the half-clad boys we are sending to the West from the lodging houses? We will send for all packages of second-hand clothing, if the address be mailed to this office—No. 19 East Fourth-street—or they can be expressed directly here.

J. MACY,
Assistant Secretary of Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

The Police made the following arrests in New-York during the past week: Saturday, Nov. 6, 250; Sunday, Nov. 7, 133; Monday, Nov. 8, 184; Tuesday, Nov. 9, 201; Wednesday, Nov. 10, 165; Thursday, Nov. 11, 180; Friday, Nov. 12, 157. Total, 1,262.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Two additional regiments of cavalry are to be added to the garrison at Paris. Another large demonstration was made in that city on Friday night in honor of ROCHEFORT, but the people were not disturbed by the police.

TOPETE, the Spanish Admiral, recently resigned, has been elected Vice-President of the Constitutional Cortes.

The Spanish Government, it is said, have received a dispatch from Florence, in which it is stated that the Italian Cabinet favor the project of making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain.

The Bishop of Havana has been arrested at Cadiz.

Senior ORENSE, the Republican Deputy, lately arrested at Madrid, has been unconditionally relieved, and has gone to France. It is reported that the Government intends to release all the political prisoners now under arrest.

GEORGE PEABODY, just before his death, made an additional donation of £150,000 to the Peabody Fund in aid of the London poor.

Meetings have been called in England, and efforts are making, to prevent the confirmation of Mr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter.

The French Empress left Cairo, Egypt, yesterday, for Alexandria.

GENERAL.

Late advices from Paraguay, by the way of Lisbon, are to the effect that 133 Brazilian soldiers had been surrounded by the forces of LOPEZ at Curuguaty, and the Prince D'EU was trying to effect their release. A new conspiracy was forming against LOPEZ, and Paraguayan officers who had come into the Allied lines represent his position as desperate.

The *Diario*, of Havana, in an editorial yesterday, designates the existence of an anti-Spanish element in Cuba as abnormal and transitory, as the enemies of Spain could not remain on the Island. There are but two classes of population, the writer continues, namely, Spaniards and foreigners, and the Cubans who favor Spain are Spaniards.

The remains of Major-General JOHN E. WOOL were interred yesterday at Troy. The funeral pageant was an imposing one, the procession occupying half an hour in passing a given point. Among those present were Governor HOFFMAN and staff and Generals MEADE, McDOWELL, HUNT, ARNOLD, HAGNER and others. Business in the city was suspended, and the occasion was made one of deep solemnity. The General was buried at Oakwood Cemetery.

A barn at Jenness Corner, in Epsom, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and eight horses belonging to the contractor on the Suncook Valley Railroad were burned to death.

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, an old man aged 61 years, committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday, at the Home for Aged Men in Baltimore, Md.

A fire in Baltimore, Md., on Friday night, damaged a building, owned by MOSES WEISENFIELD, to the extent of $10,000, and destroyed property of the occupants to the amount of $40,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

Another break in the Erie Canal, at Oswego, is reported. It was to be repaired last night.

BENJAMIN SHELDON, the ticket agent of the Central Railway at Tonawanda, was killed yesterday while attempting to get on the cars at Buffalo.

The funeral of the late ROBERT J. WALKER took place at Washington yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. M. CHEW, of St. Alban's Church. Mrs. GRANT and Colonel DENT represented the President's family, and Secretaries FISH, COX and ROBESON were also present. The body was interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, in the midst of a severe snow storm.

The trouble between the male and female medical students in Philadelphia appears to be ended, as yesterday 140 of the former and thirty-nine of the latter attended the clinical lecture at the hospital, and no disturbance occurred.

Colonel ALEXANDER, formerly a Quartermaster under General BUTLER, who was recently arrested at New-Orleans as a bogus Treasury Agent, has escaped and left the city.

Rev. ISAAC B. SMITH, on trial at Geneva, Ill., for the murder of his wife by drowing her, has been acquitted.

The journeymen tailors of Chicago inaugurated a formal strike yesterday, in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting on Friday night.

LOCAL.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society held a meeting last evening, and an interesting paper was read by CHAS. B. MOORE, Esq., on Dutch and English intermarriages.

The Women's Council met yesterday and discussed the question of forming similar organizations in all the cities and towns in the country.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the blind clergyman, delivered his lecture on the "Midnight Mission," at Steinway Hall, last evening.

The first stone of the new Post Office building was laid yesterday afternoon in the southwest corner of the area, under the direction of the Superintendent, builder, masons and employes.

An examination was commenced before a United States Commissioner, yesterday, in the case of ROMEYN MULLIGAN and JAMES CALDWELL, charged with being implicated in the drawback-conspiracy, by means of which the Government was defrauded out of several hundred thousand dollars. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the prosecution. Testimony and documentary evidence were produced for the purpose of showing MULLIGAN's complicity in the frauds. After the adjournment of the case FRANCIS A. HOWARD, formerly a clerk in the Revenue Department at Washington, was brought before the Commissioner in charge of a Deputy Marshal, and was held in $10,000 bail to appear for examination on a charge of being concerned in the frauds.

Several small cases were tried before Justices KELLY and DOWLING, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoners, in most instances, being convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary. A man named HOWARD BURNS was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and two months' imprisonment for having summarily seized and carried away some articles of furniture from the apartments of a lady residing on Third-avenue, because she was behind in her payment to his employer.

It is reported that Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased the block of ground in First-street, from North Twelfth to North Thirteenth streets, E. D., but for what purpose is not stated.

Hon. HENDERSON GAYLORD, Treasurer of the Avondale Fund, has acknowledged receipt of $7,393 12, the sum received by Mayor KALBFLEISCH for that fund.

WILLIAM E. OLMSTEAD, Cashier of the Stonington Steamboat Company, at Pier No. 33 North River, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, on the complaint of DAVID S. BABCOCK, President of the Company, who accused him of having committed a series of petty forgeries by uttering labor order vouchers. He was held for trial at the Special Sessions on his own confession.

A hostler named JOSEPH BURKE, who has been employed in the family of Mr. PETER VAN WAGONER, in Manchester, N. J., ran off on Friday with his master's horse and carriage, $300 in money, and one of the servant girls. The fugitives are believed to be in New-York.

A new railroad has been recently planned, and the first ground broken, to run from the New-Jersey Railroad at some point in Newark, *via* Woodside, Bloomfield, Montclair, Verona and Morristown, to the Delaware River.

The Annexation of San Domingo.

The true story of that San Domingo affair, which has been suddenly revived and which has occupied public attention to some extent during the past few days, is substantially the one, we are led to believe, already recounted in these columns by our Washington correspondent.

The famous efforts of Mr. BANKS, last Winter, to secure a "protectorate" for San Domingo, were connected indirectly with regular diplomatic correspondence then on file at the State Department. What made them appear so preposterous at that time was their seeming lack of basis. Had that been known then which is pretty surely known now, public opinion would have regarded the San Domingo problem in an entirely different light. But the ways of diplomacy are past finding out; and it was therefore thought to be *en règle* to put to Congress and the country a kind of hypothetical case, which only irritated people in general. If San Domingo had applied for a protectorate or for annexation—why not take that for the promise in argument? Why not say so at once? Instead of that, dark hints were thrown out, and the subject was accordingly quietly pooh-poohed out of public attention.

Now, as a fact, there were propositions for annexation. BAEZ was anxious to make some arrangement of that sort; and if, instead of trying to "operate" on the public mind by mysterious stories of GABB and his gold fields, the subject had been squarely and plumply put on its merits, we should have been able to consider it intelligently. The story of the *Albany's* making an armed raid on San Domingo is a newspaper fabrication. That vessel has long been under orders to join the West India Squadron. Her only connection with the present affair at all is that she carried several prominent officers, who proceeded from Washington (notably Generals BABCOCK and INGALLS) under instructions to pursue at the Island of San Domingo certain negotiations already in train.

For it is now disclosed as a fact that BAEZ formally proposed, last Winter, to annex San Domingo to the United States. Since that time, Mr. SEWARD, who was interested in the subject, has gone out of office; Mr. JOHNSON who was not interested in the subject, has also gone out of office; BAEZ has had trouble with CABRAL and the insurgents, who have threatened to depose him; and now, again, all is quiet at Janama.

General BABCOCK has already made one voyage to San Domingo with reference to the question of the propositions of BAEZ; he now undertakes a second. And the object of both was to enable the President to lay before Congress a simple, straightforward account of the whole matter. The old notion of diplomatic secrecy on subjects of national importance is pretty well exploded. It is only by national desire that we should ever annex territory; and it is not Ministers but people in general who must discuss the question *pro* and *con*. Our St. Thomas experience has taught a lesson; and at the proper moment we shall have the full San Domingo and Hayti proposition laid before the country.

The Effects of Personal Influence upon Governments.

"With Mr. PEABODY's country we are not likely to quarrel." These were Mr. GLADSTONE's words at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Tuesday last. That they were not intended as empty compliments is proved by the honors which were paid to Mr. PEABODY's memory on Friday. The Queen was represented at the grave of our countryman, and the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were present as mourners. The streets were lined with silent crowds of spectators. Greater respect could not have been paid to any man, and we have no doubt that it was accorded all the more heartily because Mr. PEABODY had been regarded, so far as the generosity of his nature and the kindliness of his heart were concerned, as a representative American.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence which one man may acquire over the affairs of nations. We have no doubt that in the event of a serious misunderstanding between America and England, the mediation of Mr. BRIGHT would have more weight than that of any other living man, because we know that in the time of our trouble his voice was ever heard on our side. In like manner we have been influenced for a couple of generations by the services once rendered to us by a Frenchman. We have clung with genuine attachment to our friendship with France, chiefly because LAFAYETTE endeared himself to us. We honored his country for his sake. Even when it was clear that the ruler of France was not friendly to us—when he was inciting England to recognize the independence of the South—we still refused to be the enemies of the French people. It was the force of old tradition which saved us from feeling that exasperation which many of the acts of NAPOLEON III. were undoubtedly calculated to provoke. LAFAYETTE has done more for France in securing for her the friendship of this country than all the Governments which have ruled over the French people since our own war of independence. Mr. PEABODY's name is likely to exercise a similar charm in England. The poor who find a comfortable home in the buildings he has been the means of erecting will not be likely to accept distorted views of "Mr. PEABODY's country." They will know that an American has done more for them than any of their own countrymen attempted. For good or evil, the man's influence may modify opinion long after he has passed from the earth. Mr. LAIRD and Mr. ROEBUCK between them, together with one or two journalists who could be named, created more bitterness between the United States and England during our late war than ages of diplomatic civilities could destroy. They will have to be called to account for their responsibility some day, although they may persuade themselves that everybody forgets all about it now. It is not the least service which Mr. PEABODY rendered to the British people that he caused them to read and think intelligently about America, to form a truer appreciation of the American character, and to receive with suspicion the ignorant misrepresentations of hot-brained politicians and foolish journalists.

The Future of Labor.

Organization for the promotion of class interests is rapidly spreading among the various ranks of artisans. Like other divisions of society, they have discovered the strength which results from combination, and the wisdom of that policy which makes the welfare of the individual identical with the welfare of the mass. As society itself is but one organic whole, there seems, however, to be a growing danger of sectional reforms being prosecuted to the neglect of more comprehensive measures, which equally elevate, and ought, therefore, equally to interest all. The truly regenerating forces of society are those which tend to break down the barriers which mark the divisions of rank, and more closely to assimilate all classes with the ideal of that perfect organism whose gradual increase is shared by all its parts. The first requisite of cordial coöperation is a conviction of identity of interests; the second, a belief that the existing relations of one class to another are as they ought to be. The declared aims and purposes of labor organizations, cast a doubt on both these facts. Their constitution presupposes, with greater or less distinctness, that the interests of employers or capitalists are opposed to theirs, and their pervading tendency is to rectify the unequal distribution of profits, which, it is maintained, at present exists. Without attempting to determine the relative justice of these positions, it must be remarked that their existence cannot be too steadily kept in view by all who endeavor to cement the bonds of human fellowship, or aim at effecting any comprehensive scheme of social elevation.

Antagonism of classes has hitherto been found inseparable from human progress, and it is highly probable that it will be a very long period before it is eliminated. Kept within proper limits, it is by no means so much opposed to general advancement, as might at first appear. We are familiar enough with the political vitality which results from party strife, and contending social influences serve a similar purpose of causing motion between them. Their consequences are to be dreaded, however, when nothing less than the extinction of the one will satisfy the other. Nothing can be more obvious than that labor is indebted to capital for one-half of its power. Left to its own resources it can neither be properly diffused, nor profitably directed. Its results are wasted in a place where they are not required, while in another locality they would find their natural value. A large portion of the grain of the Mississippi valley would be as useless as the carcasses of Australian sheep, were means of transport equally wanting to convey it to the proper market. A truth so obvious is only needed to show the suicidal tendency of all movements which would exalt any one interest of society by the extinction of another.

The growing intelligence of workingmen, and the rectifying influence of practice over theory, will doubtless prevent the diffusion of such errors as we have alluded to. Meanwhile the extension of facilities for international communication, and the gradual weakening of international jealousies, may reasonably be expected to counteract the deadliest evil which labor has to undergo—its aggregation in excessive masses. It has been remarked, that as the struggle for existence becomes less intense, the society thus relieved assumes a higher level which it does not readily lose. In our Eastern centres of population we are already beginning to experience some of the industrial phenomena which have already been felt by older communities. The recoil from such a pressure, which may naturally be expected, will leave society free to attain a further stage of development which will serve to prevent the recurrence of such an evil. And so by successive stages, the gradual elevation of the status and dignity of labor will be found to be accomplished.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

By the discovery of the calcined bodies of three infants in the chimney of a house in a respectable quarter of the City, a nest of murder has been disturbed. The matter will give rise, of course, to a very searching inquiry; but while a full investigation must be made, we regret that the name of a former occupant of the house has been dragged into the case at this early stage. No good purpose can be served by hasty accusations, that may involve the grossest injustice. In an affair of this kind there should be patient and exhaustive inquiry, leading to just and irrefutable conclusions, before any attempt is made to point out the guilty. Any suggestions founded upon a partial examination of the case are, besides, not only unjust, but inopportune, as tending to prevent that vigorous probing of the mystery demanded by the public interest.

A horror of the kind just thrust upon the community was needed to arouse attention to a matter of great moment. Almost every day paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers announcing the abandonment of infants, or the finding of their dead bodies, but none of the cases stood out in bold relief from current sin and sorrow. In the Twenty-eighth-street case, however, the murder is wholesale and dramatic, having all the sensational elements necessary to awaken public attention. Horrible as it is, it may become a blessing if rightly used and made to serve the cause of public morals, by inducing such candid and thorough consideration of infantile murder and abandonment as may lead to effective remedial measures.

We doubt if the law can be made any more protective than it is, but we are sure it would be more serviceable if more rigorously administered. If the statutory provisions against crime of this character were strictly enforced, and if in the few cases where infanticide is clearly proven the punishment were swift and exemplary, something would be done to eradicate this evil. But what is more needed, and will be most powerful as a remedy, is the creation of a healthy public sentiment on the subject. Experience has shown that correctional law cannot be more than a minor agency in the extirpation of social crimes. There is virtue enough left in town and country to wage a winning conflict with these detestable crimes but, it must be roused from its indolent passivity to be effectual.

Almost Calamities.

Within a few weeks, in at least four instances, great disasters have been happily averted by the presence of mind of a few individuals. In a Western city a closely-packed audience was enjoying an opera. During a solo a gentleman stepped upon the stage, and by a word to the vocalist and the leader of the orchestra, stopped the performances. Then addressing the audience in quiet and deliberate tones, he mentioned that a fire had broken out in an adjoining building, and recommended that, although there was no immediate couse for alarm, it was desirable that the assemblage should disperse. His words and manner had the desired effect, and the premises were vacated without confusion.

An actual panic, on Sunday before last, in a church in Troy, N. Y., occasioned by the flooring of the building having taken fire from a defective flue, was arrested by a novel expedient. Out from among the screams of women and children, the rush and struggle of strong men, and all the confusion of a supreme moment, a calm voice arose above the din, singing a familiar hymn. Instinctive imitation supplanted senseless fear; the congregation joined their voices in the well-known tune, and all the disorder subsided. Might not a practice be advantageously introduced in our public assemblies of dismissing during a march played by musicians? If such were the custom, even though an assemblage were broken up by some unusual occasion, it is not at all improbable that music would materially assist to quell disorder in retiring.

In Easton, Penn., about a week since, there was an alarm of fire in a public school. It had been the custom to allow one of the youngest girls, a cripple, to precede the other pupils on every occasion of dismissal. The present instance found no exception; notwithstanding intense excitement and apparent danger, those children voluntarily kept their seats until she was safely removed. But scarcely an instant elapsed after she had been placed out of harm's way before the rest of the children were out of the building. Doubtless in this case there was a prudent system on the part of the teachers which deserves credit; yet such an incident could only occur among children. Pure disinterestedness never appears in a grown-up crowd. There are always in a multitude some mean men who value their individual lives in inverse proportion to their actual worth; whose selfishness becomes prominent in occasions of danger.

On a Sunday a fortnight since, in Louisville, a church had a first-class explosion. The ecclesiastical furnace undertook a burst after the fashion of things secular. The sacred edifice shook as with an earthquake. Vast volumes of smoke issued from the nether regions, diffusing a stifling odor unlike that of sanctity. Had the preacher descanted on the terrors of the world below, he might have peopled a lunatic asylum. Had he hesitated or added to the alarm, a panic with all its horrible results must have accrued. Fortunately, calm words came from the occupant of the pulpit; reliable members added soothing testimony, and the congregation withdrew in something like decent order.

If there happens to be one sensible man in a crowd where the danger of panic is imminent he may by prompt and fearless assurances allay excitement and save human lives. Not every one can invent on the spur of the moment a device of safety such as was credited to a distinguished New-England politician before the war. It is said that during a large political meeting held in a public edifice a man pushed through the crowd and told him that the supports of the building were giving way under the unusual pressure. The politician first spoke in a whisper to the presiding officer, and then advancing to the front of the platform he announced to the audience that it was proposed to hold the rest of the meeting out of doors, where all could be accommodated; he suggested that those nearest the doors should start first, which they did, and the rest followed.

Enlisting Married Men.

One would have supposed that the questions relating to the proper enlistment of men into the United States Army had been all disposed of in the various *habeas corpus* cases which have come before our Courts within the last few years. But the case of FERRENS, which we published on Thursday, presents some new ones, and which are of great importance. The first is as to the necessity of having the enlistment oath taken before a civil Magistrate where the services of such an officer can be procured. Judge BLATCHFORD holds that no such requirement is made by the law, but that the oath may be taken before "any commissioned officer of the army."

The other and more important question is whether a man who has a wife or child can be enlisted. It is especially provided in the regulations for the recruiting service, prescribed by the Secretary of War, that no such man shall be enlisted in time of peace. But the Judge holds that the act of 1814, which authorizes the enlistment of "any free, effective, able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years," without making any exception of men with wives or children, has never been repealed, and that the regulation of the Secretary of War does not override it, or make the enlistment of men with wives and children unlawful.

There was not in this case any willful failure to comply with the regulations on the part of the recruiting officers, for FERRENS, when enlisted, made affidavit that he had neither wife nor child, and it was not till the *habeas corpus* was issued by his wife that the fact of his being a married man appeared.

MATTHEW ARNOLD lays down as a fundamental principle in the management of schools that three things should be inculcated—a love of simplicity and equality, a high sense of honor, and a feeling of humanity. We have the first of these in our public school system; the second is, it is hoped, not neglected, but there is room for improvement in respect to the third. Whether regarded as one of the major or minor sins, cruelty to animals is too often chargeable upon the young. So long as they remain young the plea of thoughtlessness may answer for partial excuse, but the danger is that a bad habit neglected grows into a vice by which the future character is deteriorated. Why, then, should not humanity to animals be part of the training of our public schools?

Our correspondent, "Carl Benson," points out a very singular mistake into which a writer in the *Galaxy* has fallen. In an article on "English Universities," it is said that no "man from the poorer classes had anything to do with either of the two great Universities supposed to be national." The writer forgot all about the sizars, and was not aware that many a poor man owes fame and eminence to a University training. "St. John's" at Cambridge, and "Jesus" at Oxford, are famous for their liberality to the poorest class of students. Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON was a sizar at Pembroke, and before and since his time the same opportunities of acquiring learning have been given to poor and rich alike—the former, as a general rule, profiting most largely by them. "Carl Benson" explains how a poor boy may live at Oxford and Cambridge, and his interesting letter contains a good deal of information which may be thoroughly trusted, and will perhaps be new to many readers, if not quite so to the writer in the *Galaxy*.

Although it has been for many years the custom to speak of Turkey as the sick man of Europe, it is very questionable whether his health is not undergoing a change for the better. At least new social developments are apparent. While the resources, methods of communication, and naval power of the Empire seem to be increasing, the Turkish ladies have taken some lessons in the science of dress, and have profited thereby. During the late *fêtes* in honor of EUGENIE, the Empress of Fashion, these ladies appeared among the company as freely as their foreign visitors. And, though they did not dispense with the folds of muslin which covered the backs of their heads, that apology for a vail was transparent enough to disclose chignons, and little pork-pie hats, and curls, and flowers. What may not be expected from a revolution thus inaugurated? We may some day have to announce even the establishment of a Sorosis among these daughters of Islam, and, indeed, it would be not a bad thing if that institution were realized among them.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's cautious firmness averted the possible dangers of Oct. 26, but there are still difficulties which will arise upon the assembling of the Corps Legislatif. Not the least of these is that involved in the system of Government candidates at the elections. The Senatus Consultum affirmed the justice of representative Government, but the influence brought to bear in favor of NAPOLEON's friends and nominees in many districts is in direct contravention of the principle. The Ministers, whoever they may be when the Chambers open, will be questioned upon this matter without doubt. That they must answer is equally certain. Whatever that answer shall be, there will be a dilemma. If they repudiate the principle which governed the late elections, they virtually repudiate the results. And if, on the other hand, they fail to do this, they stultify the Emperor's own promises of a parliamentary system for France. The situation is embarrassing, whichever way it is looked at.

The late dreadful accident in Liberty-street ought not to be forgotten without some further action than a mere Coroner's verdict. The person who, because he was in haste, set fire to some cotton waste rather than wait for a candle, will have his punishment so long as he retains his memory; and the policeman who was censured will probably receive his due reward. But why can it be possible that a scuttle shall be kept nailed fast, so that the chief service for which it is designed is entirely frustrated? True, the janitor himself, it is said, did this foolish act, being annoyed by boys from next door, who spied upon his family, but there must have been a want of supervision somewhere. Probably there are hundreds of scuttles in the same condition as that in Liberty-street. Burning whole families to death seems an awkward, one might even say cruel, way of pointing them out.

The order by the Cuban insurrectionary General CAVADA, which we have already printed, is a sorry comment upon the liberty and patriotism for which his party claim to be striving. After giving a list of estates to be burned forthwith, he intimates that those of other loyal Cubans are to be attended to when their destruction becomes a necessity. But what sort of sympathy can the world at large have for a struggle so conducted? Besides, the very fact of incendiarism being resorted to in this wholesale manner, seems to indicate that the "loyal Cubans" are more numerous than the revolutionists would have us believe.

Railway reformers in England are much exercised at present with the problem of economizing the huge waste of motive power which is entailed by the heavy construction of their carriages. It appears that in a goods train only 30 per cent. of the weight drawn is goods, the remaining 70 per cent. figuring as dead weight. In passenger traffic the engine has to draw, on an average, for every passenger, a weight varying from two tons to two and a quarter tons; *i. e.*, only 5 per cent. of the load pays, the remaining 95 per cent. being the wood and iron work of the carriage on which the fare sits. By way of comparison, it is stated that in an omnibus the paying and the non-paying load are almost equal. A certain Mr. FAIRLIE maintains that the blows from the oscillations of an engine going at the rate of thirty miles per hour adds 40 per cent. to the weight on the wheels. He meets the evil as it is developed here by proposing the substitution of low four-wheel trucks, instead of the present rigid wheel basis of the carriages. These being moveable, like the front wheels of an ordinary coach, would adapt themselves readily to curves and gradients, and would enable the carriages they support to be more economically constructed. As it is estimated that a saving of one penny per mile on the working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom would put $3,090,000 in gold in the pockets of the shareholders, these hardly-treated investors must grow almost delirious in contemplating the promises held out that at least eighteen times that amount would be saved by the many advantages contingent on the adoption of Mr. FAIRLIE's scheme.

Another candidate in the labor interest is being put up for a seat in the British Parliament, this time with some prospect of success. The Society of Amalgamated Engineers, holding the highest place in the ranks of Trades' Unions, have put forward their Secretary, a Mr. ALLEN, to represent the borough of Southwark, just vacated by the appointment of Mr. LAYARD as Ambassador to the Court of Spain. The elected of the workmen is acknowledged to be a man of very considerable abilty, and the want of some accredited and capable exponent of the claims of labor has been long felt as a *desideratum* in the British Legislature. His supporters are putting him forward as a class representative, irrespective of party. They may probably find, as the Labor Unions in this country have done, that this will prove the weak point of their programme, involving as it does a representation of *interests* instead of *principles*, and thereby precluding the men sent under such auspices from wielding any great influence in the State.

The London *Spectator* can find no grounds for indorsing the common expectation that the present anarchy and conflict of Spanish politics will sooner or later give place to order and tranquility. It sees no reason, in the existing condition of things, why Spain should not sink to the same level as Mexico. It finds many points of analogy between the two countries, notably in the character of the two parties that are pitted against each other, in the distribution of so much of the land among a few proprietors, and in the prevailing and purposeless discontent of the mass of the people. The predominance of the army alone keeps up the semblance of Government, and the army is rapidly splitting into sections. There is no man whom the whole nation respects, and no idea which it universally accepts. Even the extreme revolutionary party are destitute of a programme worthy of the occasion. The *Spectator* thinks that some light might be discovered in the future were a mad party to propose to repudiate the debt, to confiscate the land, to make Spain a free port, and attempt to govern, as in Asia, with a land tax for sole revenue. Foreign intervention would be dangerous, and conquest, from the nature of the country, next to impossible, so that the inquiry recurs—Mexico has retrograded, why should Spain advance?

The Prohibition Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Carl Benson" is so well known and so able a writer that his opinions carry weight. His brief reference to prohibitionists, if the writer remembers his position correctly, in yesterday morning's TIMES, lacks his customary force. "Monadnock," in a letter to the TIMES dated Sept. 4, 1869, thus reports a Mr. POTTER, the editor of the *Beehive*, London, in a speech upon "The Disorganization of Labor," made before the Trades' Union Congress," Birmingham:

"Our object to-day is not so much to show in detail the admitted enormity and danger of a certain evil—drunkenness—which we must meet and master, as to show that it is of such a character that we must declare martial law against it. We must sit as a vigilance committee against a common enemy—we must stamp it out and get it under. There must be an organization against the beer house and the gin palace, for they destroy all we want to save and save all we want destroyed. They are the causes of pauperism, insanity, bad trade, low wages, destruction of raw material and of capital, of health, intellect, character. We shall not dwell on figures, nor potter over blue-books; the evils of excessive drink are infinite. If the army of labor is to conquer, drink must be subject to martial law—must, we say, be watched by vigilance committees of those whom it seeks to destroy. Ponder this one tremendous fact—the leading fact of all that you will hear during this conference, the leading fact in the economy and existence of Great Britain—every year upward of £228,000,000 are spent by the British nation on intoxicating drink—spent, we say; how much of it is wasted? How little there is of it that is not wasted! And this in the land of established churches. This calculation is patent to the world. Any man can verify the figures. In consists of money spent in drink, of waste of land, capital and labor, in producing drink—loss of labor and time by destruction and theft—by pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity, premature death, Police, prosecutions, Courts of Justice, support of criminals, &c. This expenditure would pay off the national debt in less than five years, and lessen taxation forever."

Nothing further need be said to show that prohibitory legislation is indispensably necessary in England. The lessons of our own country run in the same direction. Among thinking men the question is not so much whether prohibitory legislation is required to suppress the sale of liquor as a beverage, as whether distinctive political organizations are requisite to secure the result. There is here, perhaps, fair ground for difference of opinion. Shall we form a distinct Temperance party, or make use of the machinery of existing parties? The latter just now seems to the writer most expedient.

B.

The Unequaled Passage of the Pereire—Reply to "H."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning there appeared a communication signed "H," and while the article is but a weak attempt to detract from the credit so justly earned by Captain DUCHESNE and his gallant steamer, it will be well to lay before your readers a true statement of the case. The steamer *Russia*, "H." says, passed Sandy Hook July 7 at 5 P. M. and reached Queenstown, it is said, on the 15th, at 8:15 P. M.—Time, 8 days, 3 hours and 15 minutes; deducting for difference in time 5 hours, leaves 7 days, 22 hours and 15 minutes.

The *Russia's* average on the whole passage was fourteen knots per hour, and as the distance between Queenstown and Brest is 208 miles, (not 151 miles as "H." erroneously states,) the *Russia* might have run this distance (taking her average speed for the voyage) in 15 hours, which added to her time to Queenstown, 7 days, 22 hours and 15 minutes, makes 8 days, 13 hours and 15 minutes. The *Pereire's* run was 8 days, 11 hours and 35 minutes, and therefore if there be a "belt" in the case it belongs to the latter steamer.

M. J. B.

Discharge of the Cuba's Officers.

Commodore HIGGINS, late Commander of the *Cuba*, yesterday received the following communication from the President of the Cuban Junta:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

SIR: The Cuban Junta, considering the detention of the *Cuba* at Wilmington, and the want of any other man-of-war at present, requests you to acquaint the officers under your command that they are honorably discharged, Confirming the verbal communication made to them at Wilmington by the representatives of the Junta, that the Junta will be happy to utilize their services in the future.

I remain, Sir, with the greatest consideration,
MIGUEL DE ALDANA, President.

Commodore HIGGINS has informed all the officers connected with him in the recent expedition of the contents of the Junta's communication.

Personal.

General A. TATE, and his secretary, M. F. MARCELIN, arrived in the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince* from Port-au-Prince yesterday. General TATE comes here from the Haytian Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, and takes the place of M. EVARISTE LAROCHE, former Minister and Chargé d'Affaires of Hayti, resigned.

[illegible] "[illegible]" and "[illegible]" [illegible] to Southern audiences, and as [illegible] we have determined that the [illegible] "pyramidal" success, we [illegible] could be no doubt of it. Miss [illegible] three times since Sunday, with [illegible] and is to appear next Wednesday with [illegible] LEFRANC in "Il Poliuto." Signor [illegible] delighted the public in two of his best [illegible] and has done much to give character and [illegible] the season. To-morrow night Mme. [illegible] have an opportunity in "Norma" to [illegible] hold on her audience, and we trust the [illegible] will meet her own and the public [illegible]tions. In this opera Signor [illegible] re-enter as *Pollio*, Mlle. LOUISE C. [illegible] make her first appearance as *Adalgisa*, and Signor COLETTI will undertake *Oroveso*. The [illegible] decided want of this company [illegible] baritone. It is but fair to say that this deficiency, as explained to us, arises from no fault of the management, but is the result of [illegible] recalcitration on the part of a gentleman duly engaged, but disposed to profit by circumstances to better his bargain. "William Tell" is in active rehearsal, and in this great work Signor LEFRANC, who is said to have been taught the part of *Arnoldo* by its famous original, DUPREZ, is expected to surpass his decided success in *Manrico*.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP's late concert was so well received that she announces another for to-morrow night, when she will be assisted by Signor Ronconi, Mr. George Simpson, the tenor, M. Henry Kowalski, (the new pianist of whose fine powers we have previously spoken,) Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Frank Gilder and Signor Carlo E. Bosoni. That Mme. BISHOP should have retained her admirable method through all the vicissitudes of time and travel, need excite no surprise; but that her vocal powers in other respects should be so totally unimpaired is indeed remarkable, so much so as to be the theme of animated discussion with all who have heard her. Mme. BISHOP's voice was always restricted in range. It is now neither more nor less so than it ever was. But its purity, ringing quality, delicacy and facility, and, above all, its thoroughly artistic development were never one whit more noteworthy or indisputable than they are to-day. Her ballad singing is, if anything, more finished than we have hitherto heard it. She is certainly an extraordinary artist, and without doubt cannot only teach, but surpass in her mastery of sheer vocal difficulties many of the most noted sopranos of the day. It is pleasant to see that this gifted lady's old friends have flocked to her standard with faithful enthusiasm; but no lover of music, young or old, should miss the opportunity of hearing one of the finest singers, if not finest voices, ever heard in concert hall or opera house in either the Old World or the New.

At Wallack's Theatre the houses have been capital through the week. Mr. LESTER WALLACK and "Home" have together brought the tide of business up to high-water mark, and, from appearances, will keep it there for some time to come. Opinions may differ about the acting of this comedy, and some may entertain, no doubt, opinions of it less favorable than those we have already recorded in these columns. The test of crowded audiences, however, cannot be gainsayed. Whatever it may be worth there is no denying this favorable verdict. A *matinée* was given yesterday, when "Home" was presented to a numerous assemblage, and "Henry Dunbar" was well attended in the evening. "Home" will be repeated every night in the ensuing week except Saturday, when it will be again acted for a *matinée*.

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, to-morrow, "Caste" will be played, The week just ended included rather unsuccessful performances of "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Twelfth Night."

Mr. FALCONER's performances at the Grand Opera House terminated yesterday. To-morrow evening, the RICHINGS troupe succeed the Irish comedian and his associates. "Maritana," "The Crown Diamonds" and "Fra Diavolo" will be the operas first produced. Of the cast, more hereafter will be said.

At the Olympic, "Poor Humanity," to the earliest performance of which reference has already been made, will be maintained on the bills, with "A Bull in a China Shop" as the afterpiece. Mr. HOLSTON is seen at his best in the drama and Mr. J. K. MORTIMER appears to real advantage in the farce.

The French Theatre will be reopened to-morrow evening. "London," by Messrs. LESLIE and CLARKE, will be the play. The actors are Mrs. JENNINGS, Messrs. F. C. BANGS, LEWIS BAKER and PARSLOE, Jr., with a numerous company to assist. The piece, we learn, will be illustrated by new scenery, painted expressly for it in England. There is no reason whatever for the almost perpetual sealing of the doors of the French Theatre, and we are convinced that Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE, under whose management the present season is being commenced, will, by experience and tact, prove the accuracy of our views.

At the New-York Circus Miss PAULINE HINDLEY, a fresh, and it is said, a very accomplished rider, will make her first appearance to-morrow evening. The Bedouin Arabs, who appear of course throughout this week, figured in all the performances since last we wrote.

At other houses there will be no changes of moment. Miss BATEMAN continues at Booth's, and LOTTA at Niblo's. The minstrels are prosperous as ever.

Mr. W. H. POPE repeats his recitation of "Manfred," at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday afternoon next.

Home News.

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, with the KIRALFYS, were last week in Worcester, Mass., and in Providence, R. I. This week they are to appear in New-Haven and in Trenton. Mr. COLVILLE is their conductor....CARLOTTA PATTI sings in Troy next Saturday evening....Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will be heard in Syracuse on Wednesday....A new and elegant theatre is about to be erected in Buffalo. Mr. JACKSON, of this City, will be the architect....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS commences an engagement in Buffalo to-morrow evening....Mr. BOOTH acts in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in New-Haven on Monday and Tuesday, and in Worcester, Mass., on Friday....EDWIN FORREST commences a two weeks' engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Monday....HERMANN, the prestidigitateur, was last week in Philadelphia....In St. Louis, on Nov. 11, Mlle. SAGRINO, wife of HERCULES LIBBY, while performing a daring trapeze act at the Varieties Theatre, fell in front of the parquet. She put out her hands to break the force of her fall, breaking one wrist and dislocating the other, and receiving, also, several internal injuries. She was carried to the Everett House, and is now in a dangerous condition....The Parepa-Rosa troupe have just brought out their English version of "I Nozze di Figaro" in Chicago....Mr. BATEMAN has caused an injunction to be served against Manager AIKEN, of Chicago, restraining Mr. AIKEN from performing "Mary Warner" at his theatre....Miss JEAN [illegible] was last week acting in Nashville, Tenn....Mr. BROUGHAM was about to appear in [illegible] New-Orleans advices report the [illegible]cess of the season of [illegible] MAYO's engagement in New-Orleans had [illegible] ended....The GALTONS were, at last accounts, at the New-Orleans Academy of Music. So [illegible] the DE LAVE family of gymnasts....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON has reappeared at the Cali[illegible]nia Theatre in BROUGHAM'S "Lily of Fran[illegible]

News from Abroad.

THEATRES IN FRANCE.

A recent issue of the *Pall Mall Ga*[illegible] tains an excellent reference to [illegible] France. "Every class in Paris," it [illegible] its theatre. The Français is for [illegible] noisseurs. The Gymnase and the [illegible] [illegible] are essentially Imperial and [illegible] [illegible] laughing [illegible] tasies P[illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] that concerns the drama, that there are two or three daily papers in Paris which live and thrive altogether upon theatrical intelligence, and that among the ordinary evening papers those that pay best are the journals which, like the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, devote a good third of their space to theatrical news. The smaller papers also, which cost a sou, and have a daily circulation of two or three hundred thousand, take good care to give long and careful accounts of all the new pieces that are produced, and when the piece is unusually good, print the [illegible] of their front page in large type, extending over four or five columns. But yet the greater proof of the French taste for play-going is shown in the excellence of the provincial theatres. In small towns, where one would scarcely have expected that a strolling circus could pay its expenses, one is surprised to find well-appointed theatres giving their two performances a week and filled from stalls to gallery with attentive but by no means indulgent audiences. It would be a mistake to suppose that bad acting will pass more easily on a provincial than a Parisian stage. Very often it is quite the reverse, and if a stranger would convince himself of this he has only to attend at the first performance of a French country town theatre on the night of the *débuts* at the reopening of the Autumn season. Provincial managers almost always engage an actor subject to the condition that he shall be accepted by the public at his *début*. The *début* is thus a regular examination, and usually a very stiff one. On the first three nights of the theatrical season, which generally opens in October, the country town manager presents his new troupe to the audience, and at the end of the performance comes before the curtain to call out the names of the different actors and actresses one by one. After each name there is a pause, and the audience applaud or hiss as they think fit. If they applaud it is all right, and the engagement is ratified; but if they hiss there is an end of it, and the actor is sent about his business. Sometimes they hiss so furiously that, on thinking of the unhappy comedian who is waiting his verdict trembling and wretched behind the curtain, one marvels that they can be so heartless. But then it must be remembered that the theatre is the one sole amusement of a country town, and that if the troupe be a bad one the whole year's enjoyment of the unlucky provincials is marred. Not many years ago a young man was tried as first tenor at the Bordeaux Theatre, but he failed to satisfy the audience, and at the fall of the curtain there was a terrific uproar. In the midst of it the unfortunate man came forward, very pale, and, after confronting the storm of hisses, said imploringly, 'Ladies and gentlemen, I see the post of first tenor is above my strength, but will you give me a few weeks' trial as second tenor? * * * * I promise I will do my best.' * * * * Here he broke down from emotion, and the French, always generous, gave him three rounds of applause to signify their assent. The young man has since become one of the principal singers of the Grand Opera. The French public are so difficult to please in the matter of plays and actors, that to be a French manager almost invariably leads to becoming a bankrupt. Few managers prosper so as to be able to retire comfortably; for when in France a piece does not succeed thoroughly it falls flat, and all the money lavished upon it is as good as thrown out of the window. There is no keeping a bad piece long on a play-bill, as may often be done in London, thanks to the forbearance of the English papers, which, when once they have condemned a play, trouble themselves no further about it. French journalists are not content to abuse a play once and have done with it; they go on abusing it every day until the whole Empire knows that the piece is worthless, and the manager is obliged to withdraw it. There is another great stumbling block to French managerial enterprise in the *droit des pauvres*, which is a rate of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts. It was NAPOLEON I. who first caused this tax to be levied for the benefit of the hospitals, and it has continued to be exacted ever since, notwithstanding that it has done more to fill the Tribunal de Commerce with bankrupts than even bad plays and hostile critics. It should be added, however, that in the case of certain theatres the expenses of the *droit des pauvres* are more than compensated by the subsidies which the State awards. Thus the Grand Opera receives about £30,000 per annum; the Français, £10,000; the Opera Comique, £8,000; and the Odeon, £6,000."

MR. BOUCICAULT.

The *Saturday Review* descants of Mr. BOUCICAULT. "We have little doubt," it says, "that Mr. BOUCICAULT does far greater injury to his audience by giving them a liking for utterly extravagant and characterless representations than by his glorification of a harlot. He may well be puzzled by the storm of reproach that has so suddenly burst upon him; to some extent, indeed, we can sympathize with him in his indignant remonstrances. For some years past he has been steadily corrupting whatever little theatrical taste was left; he does but add a little French sauce to the somewhat highly seasoned fare which he had previously provided for his audience, when a portion of the public at once turns squeamish and falls on its host. We know of few harder lots than this, and we are not surprised that Mr. BOUCICAULT has been a little wanting in patience. Hitherto each of his successive violations of the laws of good sense and dramatic taste has been greeted with larger audiences and with redoubled applause; but now that he proceeds to put the last touch to his imperfect work, and, having like Nature tried his 'prentice hand on man, goes on to make that chaste lass *Formosa*, the audience, if still as large, is yet divided, and the applause comes mingled with not a few upbraidings. It is too bad for those who shed tears over his 'Colleen Bawn' to howl down his 'Formosa.' A successful harlot is, no doubt, a shocking sight to an ordinary Briton; but we would ourselves, for our part, as soon see twenty successful harlots on the stage as the maudlin sentiment, the monstrous sensational scenes, the leaps down precipices, the 'headers' into lakes, the railway engines, and the Hansom cabs that disgrace our modern theatre. We are told that no virtuous woman could see "Formosa" without blushing. We wonder how any man can see 'Formosa' or many another piece of the modern drama, without blushing for very shame, not merely that he is present to listen to such balderdash, but that such balderdash should have been composed by a fellow-man, and could attract an audience of his fellow-men. Let us be as severe as we like about the open violation of decency, but let us remember that the open violation of all common sense and good taste is almost as much the sure mark of a fool. We have no wish to see the vile plays of the Restoration brought back to our stage. We must remember, however, that indecent as they were, it was not on their indecency alone that they relied; they had, at all events, wit to recommend them. ARISTOPHANES would be howled down on a London stage, and perhaps with some reason; we much question, however, whether, taking into account man's whole character, an audience is not almost as deeply corrupted by our senseless plays as by the witty indecencies of the Attic stage. SYDNEY SMITH, in his lectures on wit and humor, says of some epigram that it would have been witty had it not been too sublime; might we not almost say of some plays that they would have been indecent had they not been too witty? Bad as an indecent allusion is, at all events it is something that it should have some Attic salt to keep it as pure as may be. A mind is not really corrupt, which, while it can enjoy wit, though it happens to be on an indecent subject, yet loathes indecency when its only claim for admiration is that it is indecent. It would seem that our play writers, who have long ago lost even the conception of wit or humor, and who rely solely on the most extravagant and unnatural scenes, are coming back to the improprieties of the olden drama, though by a somewhat different path. We are once more to have our harlot; but our harlot, if she can scarcely be decent, at all events shall be dull. The audience shall not have their attention distracted, nor shall they, as of old, be embarrassed in their full enjoyment of an indelicacy by the wit with which it should unfortunately happen to be joined. On the principle laid down by HORACE, that the mind is less tickled by what passes through the ear than by what is placed before the eyes, the indecency, instead of, as before, being spoken by the tongue, shall rather be performed in a kind of dumb-show by the body. When we arrive at this point we shall almost have made the whole round; we shall have gone from wit with indecency to wit without indecency, from wit without indecency to respectable dullness, and from respectable dullness to indecency without wit. We shall have shown once more that though wit is not unhappily always allied with purity, folly, on the other hand, generally leads to impurity."

JAPANESE THEATRICALS.

A letter to the Boston *Traveller*, dated from Nangasaki, gives a readable sketch of the condition of the stage in Japan. When the father of a family undertakes to indulge in the diversion of the theatre, says the writer, it is quite a serious business, for the performance never ceases from morning until night. Three or four days are frequently required for the completion of one grand historic piece. So they start [illegible] like toy faces, with characters written upon them. Passing beneath a huge pictorial representation of the more exciting scenes to be played, we were conducted to the seats of honor, which are in the gallery. Fruit and cakes were brought, and an interpreter explained the performance while I took mental notes of the house. It is very large, lighted only at the stage by smoky tallow candles, which are tended by "supes." The stage appears to be roomy, although not deep, and, when the scene shifts, revolves bodily, like the turn-table of a locomotive. A narrow platform runs through the audience, not unlike that which the magicians use in their prestidigitorial feats, and by means of this the actors come and go. Three very savage diamios were sitting in ferocious state in the centre, while to the left knelt the father of a prisoner just captured, who begged for his life. The prisoner's wife, an engaging young lady with gilded lips and blackened teeth, occasionally put in her plea; but both were met by the stern demand for "three hundred rias" as the price of ransom. To the right were venerable individuals who played the part of chorus in the old Greek plays, and commented on events as they transpired. Presently the prisoner was brought in. Evidently he had undergone hard treatment, for his beard was grown and his face pallid. He was tossed unceremoniously on one side. This proved an argument too convincing for the old man's avarice; so the young lady proceeded to go for the money, lighted by a servant, who held a candle before her at the end of a long pole, while he walked respectfully in the rear. Lots of talk went on all the while among the diamios, who appeared to be particularly savage fellows, and when the wife returned with the money the result of their consultation appeared. The 300 rias (about $350) were taken, and the old man informed that only by paying them had his own life been spared, for the audacity he displayed in thus bearding the lion in his own den would certainly have been otherwise punished by death. So with peals of savage laughter at their own successful sharp practice, the freebooting lords pointed to him the way out again, keeping the prisoner for punishment or future extortion. So bitter was the old man's disappointment that he grew desperate, and gave them a very frank bit of his mind, but was interrupted in his tirade by being bound hand and foot and thrown down on his face in the middle of the floor. A stuffed effigy had been substituted for his son, and was laid on top of him, corded all over with the ropes which bound him. Everything being thus arranged, the daimio in the centre took a sword from an attendant, had water poured on the blade, spat on his hands and rolled up his sleeves. First he tried his weapon by blows in the air, brandishing it to one side and to the other, with a great deal of unnecessary stamping and snorting, and finally, after the audience had sufficiently admired his skill in getting ready, straddled his legs apart and cut down on the prostrate bodies. The upper one fell apart, cut in two through the middle, but the old man was much astonished to find himself unhurt. At this feat there was much laughter on the part of the two damas, who went out. Rather tired of the long, meaningless dialogues, we followed their example, what I have described occupying rather more than two hours.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE has appeared in a successful monologue entertainment in St. James' Hall, London.... A new drama, the sanguinary nature of which those familiar with suburban theatres will have little difficulty in inferring from the title—"The Old Rag-Shop"—has been produced at the London Victoria.... Mr. LODGE has adapted for the English stage a modern German drama, (in five acts and in verse,) yet unacted, if not unaccepted, to which he has given the title of "Won—Not Wooed." The two principal characters have been designed for Mr. HERMANN VEZIN and Miss NEILSON.... Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON has made some progress with an original drama in which Mr. SOTHERN will appear at the Haymarket.... M. WAGNER, the great musician of "the future," is about to be married to Mme. HANS DE BULOW, the divorced wife of the late director of the Munich Conservatoire, a daughter of LISZT and the Countess D'AGOULT, and sister to the late Mme. EMILE OLLIVIER. The truthfulness of the report that THEOPHILE GAUTHIER had married Mlle. CARLOTTA GRISI is denied.... The *Court Journal* records a rare instance of affectionate tribute mentioned by a foreign correspondent. Previous to the marriage of Mlle. ARTOT, the amiable bride presented to her parents and an unmarried sister, no less a sum than 100,000 francs.... The Concerts Populaires de Musique Classique had commenced the ninth year of their existence at the Cirque Napoléon in Paris. The programme contained nothing noticeable, unless it be a Suite by Herr FRANZ LACHNER. Herr WAGNER'S "Faust" music, and LISZT'S "Poëmes Symphoniques" were among the novelties promised.... Mr. BOUCICAULT was in Paris.... A new operetta will be produced at the Varieties next year, the joint production of MM. MEILHAC HALERY and OFFENBACH. It is entitled "Aspasia." The parts are cast, but there has been some difficulty in finding a lady to take the equivocal part of *Aspasia*. It has been necessary to go all the way to Berlin for a representative.... It is customary at the French theatres when a piece has reached its one-hundredth representation for the author to give a dinner to the stage-carpenters, machinists, scene-shifters, &c. M. SARDOU has introduced an innovation. Instead of giving an entertainment to the employes of the Porte Sainte Martin, he has forwarded 1,000 francs for distribution among them.... Mlle. PATTI'S bust had been placed in the *foyer* of the Paris Opera House.... A novelty in ballet is certainly that which we hear of from Russia. A ballet is in preparation in St. Petersburg, wherein the stage is to represent a pianoforte key-board, on the keys of which *Lydia*, the heroine of the ballet, is to go through her steps. We (*Court Journal*) have often heard of "the poetry of motion;" this, we suppose, illustrates the music of it.... There was a great feud at the Theatre Michel, in St. Petersburg. Two *danseuses*, Mme. DEVAUX and Mlle. LEOCADIE, had been on bad terms with each other for some time past, and their differences culminated the other night during the performance of "Le Petit Faust." A valse had been encored, when Mlle. LEOCADIE flatly refused to dance with Mme. DEVAUX. M. DEVAUX was so exasperated that he gave the offending *danseuse* a box on the ear. Recourse to law has been taken. In the meantime the members of this troupe had chosen sides, and wore the colors of the combatants.... PUGNI, the once-famous composer of ballet music, died at St. Petersburg on the 13th of last month.

The English Magazines.

BRENTANO received yesterday, by the English steamer, a royal supply of the new London magazines, and the counters in his little Broadway store are fuller and more attractive than ever. In the fresh lot are *London Society*, *The Cornhill*, *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's*, *Cassell's* and the *Sunday Magazine*—the English edition of course, and not the reprint—for November, with the October number of *All The Year Round*. BRENTANO also received yesterday *Cassell's Illustrated Almanac* for the next year, bound within the customary illuminated cover, and *Le Beau Monde*, *Le Monde Elegante*, and *Zadkiel's Almanac*. Next week probably all the Christmas annuals, and other Christmas literature, will come from the other side and be displayed by BRENTANO.

Meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Society—Paper on Dutch Intermarriages.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society met last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison-avenue, Dr. HENRY R. STILES presiding. Several donations to the library were received. Two life members, four resident and two corresponding members were elected, and eight new names were proposed for membership. Among those proposed was Miss ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, from whom a note was received, stating that her attention had been called to the Society by a report in the TIMES, and that being engaged on a genealogy of the ALEXANDERS, she desired to obtain access to the library. She was willing to become a member, if allowed, and was accordingly proposed for election at the next meeting. Several letters were read, coming from gentlemen interested in the objects of the Society. Mr. HOWLAND, who presented a genealogy of his family at the last meeting, now submitted a copy of the coat of arms conferred upon RICHARD HOWLAND, Bishop of Peterborough, in 1584.

A paper was read by CHAS. B. MOORE, Esq., on the intermarriage of Dutch and English families. He treated the history of the Dutch and English people so far as it has been common to both nations. He showed that printing and many of the most valuable practical arts were introduced into England from Holland, while, on the other hand, religious persecutions [illegible] Dutch artisans and tradesmen contributed to the commercial prosperity of England. Where the celibacy of the clergy was less strongly insisted upon on account of the spread of Protestant ideas, the priests in many cases took unto themselves Dutch wives. Mr. MOORE traced at some length the experiences of the English Pilgrims while in the Netherlands as a stopping place, previous to their embarkation to this continent. The first English settlers of New-York were men who had served in the army in Flanders, and persons who joined the Dutch emigrants at the invitation of the West India Company. From the first the Dutch and English were mingled on Long Island and Manhattan, and frequent intermarriages took place. The reading of the portion of Mr. MOORE'S paper, relating to the history of families and individuals, was deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS expressed his interest in the details of the history of the Puritans in Holland, and thought it a subject in which further investigation is called for. On his motion it was determined to make application to the American Minister at the Hague to cause a search to be made among the records and archives of Leyden, Rotterdam and other Dutch cities, for the purpose of obtaining material to complete the history of the Pilgrim sojourners there. Something has been done by Mr. DRAKE and Mr. MURPHY in this direction, but much more remains to be done.

It was voted that hereafter the reading of single papers before the Society do not extend beyond forty numbers, unless by special permission of the members. After some remarks by the President urging the importance of earnest efforts to increase the library, the meeting adjourned. The meetings hereafter are to be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month, in the evening.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

More than 600 Americans attend the German Universities.

The squadron of the Cent Gardes, composed of 13 officers and 218 men, costs the French War Department $60,000 a year. Half the squadron is in personal attendance on the Empress and half on the Emperor.

The copyright of a novel by PRADHER, intitled *Bonton de Rose*, (a story devoured with avidity a generation back, and which made the fortune of its author,) was sold recently for 30 sous!

The whole of the Russian army is to be provided with breech-loaders.

The number of women studying medicine at the University of Zurich increases in geometric progression. Four years ago there was but one, the next year two, then four, then eight, and now there are sixteen.

A Canadian Alderman, at whose house Prince ARTHUR stayed two days, has sent in a bill of $2,500 for His Highness' board and lodging.

Latin will be the language of the Ecumenical Council, and a uniform pronunciation is to be fixed, in order that the assembly, owing to the diversity of accents, need not degenerate into a second Tower of Babel.

English tradesmen who stencil their advertisements on the pavements are to be prosecuted for dishonoring the British flag—so says *Judy*.

A family of ten persons, named CHEVALIER, were recently poisoned in France by eating toadstools instead of mushrooms. It is feared that none of the family will recover.

By a large majority, it was voted last week to admit ladies to medical study at the Edinburgh University.

M. JULES LOYSON, brother of Père HYACINTHE, and a Professor at Sorbonne, is about to publish a historical work entitled "*L'Assemblée du Clergé de France en 1862.*"

The Manchester *Guardian* says that the Pope is a great smoker, "invariably taking a cigar after every meal." He was lately presented with several thousand cigars by the manager of a large tobacco manufactory.

The Russians have lately converted Kertch, on the Sea of Azof, into a first-class fortress, capable of engaging cuirassed vessels. A cistern in this work will hold sufficient water to supply 10,000 men for a whole year.

The Turkish Government has at last made the concession of allowing commercial ships to leave the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles at night. But it does not allow them to enter after dark.

Mme. TUSSAUD has added to her collection of wax figures a most admirably executed portrait model of Lord BYRON.

Of fifteen persons who were lately struck to the ground by lightning, while standing under a tree in Bruges, France, two were killed outright.

An immense bed of petrified fossil shells has been found near Saratoo, in southeastern Russia. In a scientific point of view this discovery is valuable, as many of the specimens are in such a state of preservation that the shape of the shell-fish, their former occupants, can be easily traced.

A single manufactory of chloroform in Edinburgh makes 8,000 doses a day, or between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of doses every year.

The Legislative Chamber of Prussia have fixed the age of civil majority at 21. Before it varied all the way from 18 to 26.

The Mayor of Manchester having been invited to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, the Aldermen of that city felt so elated at the honor done their chief that they voted an address of thanks to the Viceroy.

The shoemaking trade gives employment in the French capital to more than 30,000 hands, male and female.

Admirers of the Poet Laureate will be pleased to hear that a motion to the effect "that WILLIAM MORRIS is a greater poet than TENNYSON" has been rejected by the Oxford Union Society.

The French capital possesses 4,730 cafés, besides 64 cafés-concerts. They employ from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, and the business done by them amounts to 120,000,000 francs annually. The gratuities from customers to the waiters amounts to 5,000,000 francs yearly.

The Germans, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, delight to honor heroes, and have last turned their attention to Baron VON STEIN, who solved the Prussian land question. A watchtower to his memory has been inaugurated at Wetter, in Westphalia. The Prussian Government has undertaken a memorial at Berlin, and near the ruins of the ancestral castle of Stein. In Nassau, a Gothic hall is in course of construction which is to contain a marble statue of STEIN. The inscription at Wetter, punning upon his name, calls him the *grundstein* (foundation stone) of the good, the *eckstein* (curbstone) of the bad, and the *edelstein* (jewel) of Germany.

The *North German Correspondent* states that the negotiations for the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between Germany and the United States have almost reached a successful termination. It is proposed to lease one of the wires of the Atlantic Cable for the exclusive use of Germany.

An ice and cold-producing machine has been invented by F. WINDHAUSEN, Brunswick, Germany. The action of the machine is based on the principle of producing cold and warmth by the expansion and compression of atmospheric air, which is accomplished by means of mechanical power. The machines require no chemicals—nothing being used in them but water and atmospheric air. They produce from 100 pounds to 1,000 pounds ice per hour, according to size, at a cost of from 2d. to 5d. per 100 pounds.

Oxford has an evil custom which American colleges are not altogether free from. Men engage private tutors, fully occupy their time, and then, at the end of the term, go off without paying their fees. Such conduct is both mean and cruel.

The Danes have a new 11½-inch gun, made of Swedish iron, which fired a conicle projectile weighing 150 pounds, from a distance of 580 feet, through a target made of six plates of iron, each two inches thick, and backed with strong wooden beams, and also through a second target behind this first one, and made of wood, two feet thick.

The English Parliament of 1770 was an exceedingly ungallant one. It enacted that: "Whoever should lead into matrimonial bonds any male subject of Her Majesty, by means of *rouge* or powders, perfumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish cotton, iron corsets, crinolines, high-heeled shoes, or false calves, should be prosecuted for sorcery and the marriage declared null and void." The *Figaro* [illegible]

[illegible] of Edinburgh, has [illegible] improvements in apparatus for producing electric light, especially applicable to beacons and buoys, which, by its use, may be conveniently lighted by a voltaic battery placed on shore, and communicating with the buoy or beacon by a submarine cable.

The Chinese, says a French journal, are terrible gamblers. They play whether they have money or not. During a gambling *séance*, the players have near them a bowl of a peculiar kind of oil which they keep hot by a lamp placed underneath the bowl; and lying on the table between the players is a very sharp hatchet. When the money has given out and one of the players wins he seizes the hand of the loser, places it on a stone, and with a blow of the hatchet cuts off a finger; the loser of the finger plunges what is left of the mutilated member into the oil, which acts as a caustic to the wound. The game then proceeds as before.

A pigeon-fancier at Toulon has found a novel use for the margin of postage stamps. When he finds a cracked egg, and is able to make out that the living epidermis is intact, he mends the egg with the gummed paper, and replaces it in the nest to be hatched. Eight times out of ten, he says, he succeeds in getting a young bird hatched. He has done the same thing with pheasants' eggs. One precaution must be observed. The paper used must be as nearly as possible of the same color as the egg, or it attracts the notice of the hen, who makes efforts to pick it off when she turns the egg, and in so doing, often breaks it.

Experiments have been made to test the practicability of supplying the North German army and navy with compressed or condensed food. The principal object was to ascertain the best means of furnishing a soldier in the field with a three days' stock of provisions reduced to a minimum of weight and bulk. It has been found that a sort of meat-bread is admirably adapted for this purpose, as it may either be eaten dry in the form of cakes, or it can be converted into soup. Similar attempts have been made to compress hay and other provender for horses. The cost of this prepared food is considerable, so that its employment in peace time would be out of the question.

"A high wind," it is said, "blows every morning on the bridge at Dresden," and the people account for it by a curious old legend: "Since the time of CHARLEMAGNE there had been a wooden bridge across the Elbe, but every Winter it was carried away by the floods. The authorities sought the aid of a famous sorcerer, who in his turn consulted the devil. The latter consented to build a strong bridge on condition that he should take the souls of all who committed mortal sin in crossing over it. Soon Dresden possessed a magnificent bridge, and at early dawn the devil appeared and began to blow in such a manner that the hats and caps of the passengers were carried into the water. Some laughed, but others took to swearing like so many pagans, and Satan took note of them for hereafter. By noon, having made a good collection, he left off blowing and went home to dinner. From that time till now the devil stands in the pass every morning and blows in the same way, so that the Bridge of Dresden is always under the influence of a high wind from dawn till midday."

The Erie Railway Difficulty.

The difficulties of the Erie Railway Company with its employes are unending. The strike of the old brakemen promises, now more than ever, to be successful. The agitation in favor of a strike by the engineers, unless the old brakemen be restored to their places, is gaining ground. If the engineers were to take such action, the Company, it is said, will be obliged to concede to the demands of the men now on strike. The engineers are impelled to such a course by two motives. In the first place, they fear bodily harm at the hands of those who have already assumed mutinous relations to the Company. They are, in the second place, unwilling to run their trains even with competent men whom the company has engaged to supply the places of those discharged. They say that on account of the peculiarities of the grade of the Erie Road, no experience can qualify a man to be wholly competent to act as brakeman upon the trains which run over it.

In addition to the threatened strike by the engineers, it is said that a similar action on the part of the brakemen employed upon the Atlantic and Great Western Division is imminent. The cause of dissatisfaction among these men is alleged to be the failure for three months past of the Company to pay them any part of their wages. They have represented their case to the Company; they have received no satisfactory response, and they have made preparations to quit *en masse* the employ of the Company.

Larceny of Baggage.

Some time ago a trunk containing clothing valued at $2,468 was stolen from the baggage room of the Erie Railroad, at the foot of Chambers-street, and the efforts to discover the thief and recover the property were not successful until yesterday, when one JOHN PATTERSON was arrested by Detective BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, as the guilty party. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DODGE, upon a complaint made by JAMES J. POST for the Company, and upon the evidence submitted he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR and the filth-charged hair-darkeners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The VITALIA is a crystalline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to gray hair is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his old New-York office, No. 49 Bond-street, for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, and wens. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for all diseases; it may remove some, when in other cases it is useless, and in many positively injurious. Dr. PERRY'S method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has, or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. Hence his great success in treating capillary diseases. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BUCKNAM.—At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on Thursday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, EZRA BUCKNAM, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for interment at the earliest opportunity.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEORGE COOK, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 215 East 34th-st.

CAGLIERESI.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, in the 23d year of his age, CHARLES F., eldest son of Charles F. and Adeline M. Caglieresi.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 199 West 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 14th inst. Funeral services at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—At West Farms, on Friday, Nov. 12, WILLIAM E., youngest son of Lawrence G. and Jane A. Fowler, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GIBBONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gibbons, a native of Bath, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Cosgriff, No. 122 Bank-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HODGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 12, MARY, wife of George E. Hodge.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Henry Folsom, at Orange, at 11 o'clock on Monday. Carriages will meet the 9:20 train from New-York. Burial service at Derry, N. H., Tuesday morning.

MAY.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, FRANKLIN MAY, in his 39th year.

Remains will be taken to Southbridge, Mass.

MOORE.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869, ABBY S. MOORE, widow of the late Henry Moore, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, at Bloomfield, N. J., aged 19 years, MARY MONTAGUE, wife of Heber R. Robertson, and daughter of the late Henry B. Montague, formerly of Richmond, Va.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at 3½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the 15th inst. A train will leave New-York at 2 P. M. per Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., and returning will leave Bloomfield at 4:16 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

SMITH.—On Friday, Nov. 12, DANIEL P. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age, of the firm of Smith & True, builders.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 West 43d-st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 12, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of Joseph Smith, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Henry Clay Lodge No. 277, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral this Sunday afternoon, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Burns, No. 238 East 4th-st., at 1 o'clock.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 12, at the residence of her son, MARY TUTTLE, in the 77th year of her age, widow of the late Captain Eben B. Tuttle, of Eastport, Me.

☞ Eastport, Me., *Sentinel* please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 27TH-ST.

This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the City. Rooms can be obtained in suites or singly at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan.

WM. H. FAIRCHILD,
Proprietor.

60 CHOICE DECORATED CHINA

DINNER SETS AND DESSERT SETS

at half the usual prices,

selected from the stock of a manufacturer giving up business.

ALSO, GOLD-BAND TEA AND DINNER WARE, in sets or by the piece, at the price of plain White China.

CUT AND ENGRAVED FLINT GLASSWARE, of new and elegant designs.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN GLASS, (from Osler, London,) BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
corner of Broome-st.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

During the past year 1,506 were received as inmates, 1,280 were sent to situations, or returned to friends, 1,150 different children were taught in the schools, nearly 400,000 meals were furnished, 100,000 lodgings, 10,000 garments, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 150,000 pounds of bread and large quantities of meal, vegetables and meat. All applications for charity referred to the House have been investigated, and aid afforded when wise to do so. The Trustees, employing no solicitor, ask for voluntary contributions to enable them to continue their work among the poor.

Services Thanksgiving commence at 11 o'clock and continue through the day; children have their dinner at 1½ o'clock; out-door poor at 3 o'clock. All articles of food and clothing will be very useful.

ARCH'D RUSSELL, President,
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer,
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-st.

FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION.

In consequence of the immense success and the general wish of the soldiers' friends, the LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION have concluded to reopen their Fair held at No. 1,193 Broadway, on MONDAY next, Nov. 15, when they will mark down their prices below first cost. Those who wish to get a good article cheap, and at the same time assist the wounded soldier or the families of our dead heroes, are invited to attend.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhoea, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis, on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING WAS HELD, NOV. 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock, at Milleman's Hall, corner of 26th-st. and 7th-av., and a club was there organized as the Eleventh Assembly Republican Club, the following officers were elected:

J. A. CUMMINS, President.
G. W. QUIN, Vice-President.
THOMAS J. EAGAN, Rec. Sec.
W. HAYNES, Cor. Sec.
ISAAC NORDENSCHILD, Treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at the above place FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1869, at 8 P. M.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a special meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., to elect delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. W. H. DE CAMP, President.

JOHN NORTON,
E. J. SALMON, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the direction of the U. R. G. C., an election of this Association will be held at headquarters, Nov. 15, 1869.

Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

E. HARRISON REED, President.

JOHN GOLLER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—THE CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, formerly of Broome-st., will dedicate their new house of worship on West 56th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH, Nov. 14, 1869. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. A reunion of the old members of the Central Church will be held at 3½ P. M. A sermon will be preached by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M. All the friends and former members of the Church are cordially invited to be present.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and also at 7½ P. M. On Thanksgiving Day children's exercises at 2 o'clock P. M., at the close of which they will be furnished with a sumptuous dinner. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.—THE missionaries report great destitution among the respectable poor, especially in the way of clothing. The Society respectfully asks its friends to send donations of cast-off garments to any of their Mission Chapels, or a note to No. 30 Bible House, when they will be called for.

GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Bishop EDWARD THOMSON, LL. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Praying Band services by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., and Chaplain FRENCH at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st. N. B.—Third Sunday, (Nov. 21,) Holy Communion at 8 A. M.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D.D., LL.D., will preach a sermon to the young people on *The Sublime Mediatorship of Christ.* All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be interpreted for deaf mutes. Also service at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services will be held at this institution SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Unknown God.* Seats for all who will attend.

SWEDENBORG AND SPIRITUALISM.—A lecture by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Subject—*Vicarious Atonement in the Creeds.* Sunday School at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., Ex-Chaplain of Congress, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

SWEDENBORG AND ORTHODOXY; or, *The Old and New Theology Contrasted*, a lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES at the Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 34th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ in the morning.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

[illegible]

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY,

(St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)

When opening at retail in October last, it was my intention to offer my large wholesale stock at retail for thirty days only; but at the solicitation of hundreds of customers, (who have patronized me generously,) I have determined to continue selling at retail during the holiday trade; and shall, therefore,

OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,

a great assortment of

DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, SHAWLS,
SILKS, TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
REAL JET JEWELRY, GOLD AND PLATED SETS, FANCY BOXES, WRITING DESKS, SCOTCH WOODWORK, JEWEL CASES, DOLLS, TOY BOOKS, &c.

All the above are of my own importation, and were specially designed for the holiday trade, and

WILL BE RETAILED,

according to my previous announcements, at

CLOSE WHOLESALE PRICES,

which affords a saving to the consumer of from 25 to 100 per cent. when compared with the regular retail prices.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway, and No. 56 Mercer-st.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. $5, worth $7.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. 6, worth 9.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. 7, worth 10.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. 9, worth 12.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. 12, worth 16.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. $13 50, worth 18.
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS. $16, worth 20.

The coming week will close my entire importation of the above if the demand is as great as it has been for the past ten days. The prices put down, as worth, are not retail prices; but are the usual wholesale prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Silk Plushes for Suits and Sacques; per yard, $1 25. Worth $3.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORS TO SELECT FROM IN THIS COUNTRY.

My sales of these goods have averaged over 500 yards per day during the past week.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Crown Poplins, in all colors, 25c.; worth 50c.
Crown Poplins, in all colors, 30c.; worth 55c.
Crown Poplins, in all colors, 40c.; worth 65c.
Crown Poplins, in all colors, 50c.; worth 85c.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

French Roll Poplins, $1; worth $1 60.
Silk and Wool Poplins, 85c.; worth $1 25.
Velours, 45c.; worth 75c.
Velours, 65c.; worth $1.
Velours, 85c.; worth $1 25.
French Merinoes at 60c.; worth $1.
4-4 American Merinoes at 30c.; worth 60c.
All Wool Empress Cloth at 50c.; worth $1.
Best American Delaines, 15c.; worth 20c.
Striped Alpacas, 15c.; worth 30c.
Printed Mohairs, 20c.; worth 35c.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Alpacas, in all colors, 25c.; worth 50c.
Alpacas, in all colors, 35c.; worth 60c.
Alpacas, in all colors, 50c.; worth 85c.

BLACK ALPACAS.

No. 120 at 25c.; worth 40c. No. 125 at 70c.; worth $1 00.
No. 121 at 30c.; worth 50c. No. 126 at 75c.; worth $1 10.
No. 122 at 40c.; worth 60c. No. 127 at 80c.; worth $1 20.
No. 123 at 50c.; worth 75c. No. 128 at 90c.; worth $1 30.
No. 124 at 60c.; worth 85c. No. 129 at $1.; worth $1 40.

The above Alpacas are of the celebrated Bull's Head brand, of which I have the exclusive sale.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

PLAID POPLINS OF ALL QUALITIES, from 20c. to $1, worth from 30c. to $1 50.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

8-4 Half Bleached Table Linen at 45c., worth 65c.
8-4 Half Bleached Table Linen at 50c., worth 70c.
10-4 Half Bleached Table Linen at 65c., worth 90c.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen at 75c., worth $1.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen, 85c., worth $1 10.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1, worth $1 25.
10-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1 25, worth $1 60.
10-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1 50, worth $2.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1, worth $1 25.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1 25, worth $1 75.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1 50, worth $2 25.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $2, worth $3.
3-8 Linen Doilies, 75c., worth $1.
3-8 Linen Doilies, 85c., worth $1 10.
3-8 Linen Doilies, $1, worth $1 25.
Good Linen Towels, 10c., worth 20c.
Good Bath Towels, 25c., worth 50c.
Good Shirting Linen, 35c., worth 50c.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

ARABS,

$2 50 to $10, worth from $4 50 to $13 50.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Zephyr Worsted of the best makes, 50c. for four ounces.
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, wide borders, from 15c. to $1 55, worth from 25c. to $2.
Iron Frame Hose, $4 75 per dozen, worth $6.
Super Stout Half-Hose, $4 per dozen, worth $5.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE!

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Dolls at.............................5 cents, worth 15 cents.
Dolls at............................10 cents, worth 25 cents.
Dolls at............................25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Dolls at............................50 cents, worth $1.
Dolls at............................75 cents, worth $1 50.
Dolls at............................$1, worth $2.
Imitation Jet Sets (imported) at..50 cents, worth $1 25.
Imitation Jet Sets (imported) at..75 cents, worth $1 50.
Imitation Jet Sets (imported) at..........$1, worth $2.
Imitation Jet Brooches (imported,)
25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Imitation Jet Brooches (imported,)
50 cents, worth $1 25.
Imitation Jet Bracelets (imported)..25 cents, worth $1.
Imitation Jet Bracelets (imported,)
50 cents, worth $1 25.
Imitation Jet Bracelets (imported,)
75 cents, worth $1 50.
Imitation Jet Bracelets (imported).......$1, worth $2.
Real Jet Sets at..........................$6, worth $12.
Real Jet Sets at..........................$8, worth $16.
Real Jet Sets at..........................$10, worth $20.
Real Jet Brooches at......................$3, worth $6.
Real Jet Brooches at......................$4, worth $8.
Real Jet Eardrops at......................$3, worth $6.
Real Jet Eardrops at......................$4, worth $8.
Real Jet Bracelets at.....................$6, worth $12.
Real Jet Bracelets at.....................$8, worth $18.

(This Jet Jewelry is not surpassed in variety or quality in this City or country.)

Fine French Sets at..............$5 00, worth $10 00
Fine French Sets at..............7 00, worth 15 00
Fine French Sets at..............8 00, worth 16 00
Fine Gold-Plated Sets at.........1 00, worth 3 00
Fine Gold-Plated Sets at.........2 00, worth 5 00
Fine Gold-Plated Sets at.........3 00, worth 6 00
Fine Gold-Plated Sets at.........5 00, worth 12 00
Solid Gold and Real Em'ld Rings at..20 00, worth 30 00
Gold-Plated Rings at.............50, worth 1 25
Gold-Plated Rings at.............75, worth 1 50
Gold-Plated Rings at.............1 00, worth 2 00
Gold Rings at....................2 00, worth 4 00
Gold Rings at....................3 00, worth 6 00
Fancy Boxes at...................50, worth 75
Fancy Boxes at...................75, worth 1 00
Fancy Boxes at...................1 00, worth 1 50

Together with a large and varied assortment of Gold and Plated Sleeve Buttons, Chains, Lockets, Necklaces, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Temperance, Society and Army Badges, &c.

Fancy Boxes, containing Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Oils, Toilet Powders, &c., from 50 cents upward.

Toy Books of every description.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

Writing Desks in great variety.

And thousands of other articles which cannot be enumerated here, which will be retailed at close wholesale prices.

A discount will be made on purchases designed for Sabbath School festivals and anniversaries.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

See Monday morning's papers.

GRACE [illegible] [illegible] the Academy of Music. The [illegible] sermon in the Winter course of Sermons for the People will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. W. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Subject—*Free Religion.* Dr. HUNTINGTON will also officiate in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD; both at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER having again been reappointed Superintendent of this Mission, will enter upon his work SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Exercises, in which the friends of the Mission will be interested, will commence at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching in the morning by one of the ministers of the Collegiate Churches; in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. LUDLOW, special Pastor of that congregation. The afternoon services will be devoted to lectures on *Bible History.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Missionary Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Bishop SCOTT will preside. Thanksgiving sermon on next THURSDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the evening the second sermon of the course on "The Conservative Spirit of the Church," will be preached by Rev. Dr. WESTON. Subject—*Safety in the Old Paths which Turn neither to the Right Hand nor to the Left.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, on 4th-av. and 22d-st., and will be addressed by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., on *The Common Errors in Sunday School Teaching.*

LAY PREACHING.—THE FIRST ANnual meeting of the Baptist Lay Preaching Association will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. Sermon by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Addresses in the afternoon at No. 361 Broome-st., by B. F. JUDSON; at 81st-st., cor. 11th-av., by G. M. HANSELL.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the morning by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the City Mission, and in the evening by Rev. JACOB FEHRMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, PASTOR OF the Church of the Puritans, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Subject—*A Divine Redeemer the Only Offer and Proof of a Divine Revelation.*

A THIRD DISCOURSE IN A SERIES on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. W. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Husband and His Duties.* All are cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL.—HARLEM, 128TH-ST., 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Individualism.* In the evening—*The History and Uses of Thanksgiving Days.* The public are cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. S. LEWIS, of Grafton, N. Y.; in the EVENING, by Rev. WILLIAM L. LOOMIS. Subject—*The True Way.* All are invited. Seats free.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and others will take part in the service.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning discourse preparatory to Thanksgiving. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *Prophecy Connected with the Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE RECTOR OF ST. AMBROSE will deliver in his Parish Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, from the 14th inst., a series of lectures on *The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church.* The sittings are free with the usual offertory.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. BRUCE in the evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Man Reasoning with God.* Society meeting at 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, BROADway and 34th-st., Mr. N. FRANK WHITE will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life.*

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. BOXER, of Sing Sing, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor is expected home the following Sunday.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYSON will preach, SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS"—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 44th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 14, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The Immortal Life.* The public invited.

REV. H. SLICER, D. D., OF BALTImore, Md., will preach in the Seventeenth-st. (Hedding) M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. WILLIS in the EVENING at 7½.

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—There will be a sermon preached in behalf of this charity by Rev. Mr. MILBURN, (the Blind Preacher,) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st. and Madison-av.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 14. Morning service, 10½. Subject—*Claims of the Unitarian Cause.* Evening, 7½. Subject—*Infallibility.*

FREE UNITARIAN PREACHING AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every Sunday, at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The public is cordially invited. Seats free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. E. B. OSHEMAN, former Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., SABBATH, Nov. 14. Seats free.

IN THE CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 3½ P. M.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., deliver his entertaining lecture on "Sham and Shoddy," in Thirtieth-st. M. E. Church, THANKSGIVING EVENING, 18th inst.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. R. ELLISON, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. NOBLE. Seats all free. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY, morning and evening. Nov. 14, at 7½ P. M., discourse on *The Living Church.*

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—*The Bible in the English Reformation.* Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLIN will lecture on the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS" will be the subject of discussion at the meeting at No. 304 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Kingdom of Heaven.*

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. E. KETCHAM.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. LINCOLN, of Boston, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH AND OTHER prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY at 3 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE PHILLIPS PRESByterian Church, Madison-av. and 73d-st.—Dr. ALEXANDER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '62..	112⅜	200	Quick. Min. Co..	18¾
2,000	do....	112	800	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	56¾
3,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62..	115⅜	100	Adams Ex....	56¼
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64..	112⅝	100	Wells-Far.Ex....	18
21,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	113⅜	200	U. S. Ex....	52
1,000	do....	113⅜	100	Am. M. U.Ex....	35
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c	115⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R....	180⅝
5,000	do....	115⅜	600	do....	180⅝
40,000	U. S. 5-20, R. '65.	115⅜	200	do....s3	180⅝
100,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.	115⅝	100	do....s3	180
25,000	do....b3	115⅝	300	do....	180¼
20,000	do....	115⅝	200	do....b60	181
25,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	60	100	Erie....bet. call	28¼
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	52⅛	100	Harlem....s60	132
2,000	do....	52¼	10	Reading....	97
1,000	do....	52⅜	400	do....	96¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	38	160	Mich. Cen. R....	120
3,000	do..spec. tax	41	1100	Lake S. & M. So.	88¼
15,000	do....	40¾	25	do....	88½
10,000	do....	40¾	200	Clev. & Pitts....	88⅜
10,000	do...bet. call	40½	400	Del. Lac. & W.R.	106
10,000	So. Car. St. n..	65½	200	Chi. & N. W....b4	70½
15,000	do....	65⅜	200	do....s3	70
21,000	do....	65¼	200	do....b3	70
2,000	Ga. St. 6s....	82	400	do....	69⅞
6,000	Mo. St. 6s....	88¼	100	do....s30	70
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is....	88	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf....	85⅛
			100	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	59⅝	200	do....b10	103⅜
4,000	Ohio 6s, '7_....	102	300	do....b60	104
1,000	Erie 2d M....	85½	200	do....b60	104¼
1,000	Harlem 1st M..	96½	10	Chic. & Alt....	149½
1,000	Mich So. 2d M.	89¼	100	do....	150¼
2,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds....	92⅜	340	do....	150
			40	Chic. & Alt. Pf....	149
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88	25	New-Jersey Cen..	91
			100	do....	91¼
			121	do...bet. call	90½
6,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bs....	88	100	Mor. & Essex....	87½
			22	N. Y. & N. H....	141
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s....	93⅜	100	Dub. & S. C. R....	108
			28	Chic., B. & Q....	150
2,000	Mor. & Essex con. bds....	82	6	C., C., Cin. & I. R	76
			100	Mil. & St. Paul...	68⅜
1,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	96¼	400	do....	68
20,000	St.L. & I.M.1st.	81	100	do....b30	68¼
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M....	69	100	do....b15	68⅛
			200	Mil.& St.P.Pf....	82⅛
2,000	Del.L.&W. 1st.	96	200	do....	82⅜
40	Bank Commerce..	121	200	Tol., W. & W....	59½
20	Seventh Ward Bk	116	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar....	85¼
7	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	140			
14	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	100	do....	85⅛
400	West. U. Tel....	34⅝	90	do....	85¼
100	do....	34½	500	do... bet. call	85¾
10	do....	34⅞	50	Ohio & Miss....	25¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62,	115⅜	70,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....	115⅝
1,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62..	112⅛	5,000	U. S.5s, 10-40 C..	107⅜
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,c	113⅜	1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64..	112¾
4,000	do....	113⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

8,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	52⅜	600	Reading....	96⅛
10,000	do....	52½	500	do....	96⅜
300	Canton....	52	1500	do....s30	96⅜
200	do....b60	53	200	Chic. & N. W....	69⅞
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	55¾	100	do....b30	70
300	do....	55⅞	100	do....b10	70
20	do....	56	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	85
10	West. U. Tel....	34¼	200	Chi. & R. I....	103¼
50	Del. & Hud. Can..	120	100	do....b3	103⅜
300	N. J. Cen. R....	91	28	Mil. & St. P....	67⅜
400	N. Y. Cen....	181¼	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	82⅝
100	do....	181½	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar....	85¼
100	Erie....	27⅞			
500	L. S. & M. S....	88⅜	200	Ohio & Miss....	26
200	Hudson River....	158¼	100	Col.,C. & I. C.R .	23¼
100	do....	158⅛	20	Chi., B. & Q....	150

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland ...b3	26⅜	100	Canada M. Co..b3	65
160	do....	26¼	300	do....	65
100	Pacific Mail....	55	300	do....b30	70
100	do....c	56⅜	300	Central Pet...b30	85
200	Reading R....	96¾	500	do....b60	85
400	do....s3	96¾	500	do....s60	80
200	L. S. & M. So....	88⅜	500	do....	80
100	Chi. & N. W....	69⅝	100	Home Pet....	7½
500	United Pet. Farm	20	100	Ohio & Miss....s3	26¼
100	West. U. Tel...c	34⅞	100	do....b10	26⅛
100	Am. Gold....	126¾	100	do....b5	26⅛

SATURDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 126¾@126⅞ ₱ cent., about the same as on Friday, with perhaps a little stronger demand for moderate sums, but no decided speculative temper to the market. The Treasury sold during the week $3,000,000, and paid out $1,795,649, and received for Gold Customs $1,952,478. The Banks gain on their Gold averages $1,536,000, and in Greenbacks $1,138,000. Their Loans are down $1,618,000, and the general line of Deposits up $792,000. The comparative steadiness shown on the present return caused a slightly improved feeling on the Stock Exchange late in the Afternoon, after an active business in the Railways and in Pacific Mail on the downward turn. There was scarcely an exception to the prevailing weakness through the entire Share list. New-York Central and Northwest Common were the best supported of the Railways. The particular cause of the heavy fall since Friday morning in Pacific Mail is supposed to be the hopelessness of further Quarterly Dividends for the present, but the circumstance that the November Dividend is likely to be passed should have created no great surprise, after the great diversion of the business with California to the Pacific Railways.

The Public Funds and the Foreign Exchanges left off at Friday's quotations; 115½ for 5-20s of 1867, and 108⅞@109 for Bills on London.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅝	115½
American Gold Coin	126¾	126⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52¼
Old Tennessees	60¼	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	38
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	180¼	180¾
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103¼
Northwest Common	70	69¾
Northwest Preferred	85⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	57¼	55½
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	82
St. Paul Common	68¼	68¼
Hudson River	157½	159
Lake Shore	88⅝	88⅛
Erie	28⅛	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	115⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	112¾	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅜	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	112¾	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s Currency	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60	Rhode Island 6s	94
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	52¼	Alabama 5s	60
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	50	Alabama 8s	92
Virginia 6s, n. bonds.	53¼	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	101
Georgia 6s	81¼	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100¼
Georgia 7s, new bds..	92	Illinois War Loan	102
North Carolina 6s	45¼	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
N. Carolina 6s, new b.	37¾	N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	109
N. Car. 6s, spec. tax.	40½	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	99⅞
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	65¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	100¼
Missouri 6s	88¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	100
M. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	100
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	100
La. 6s, levee bonds	59¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	100
California 7s	121⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	101
Connecticut 6s	99½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
N. Y. C. n. 6s, Sub.	85	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S.F.	83
Erie 1st Mortg. Ex.	94¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	93
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78¼	Morris & Essex 1st	96¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	Morris & Essex 2d	92½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	100	New-Jersey Cen. 1st	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	103½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	100
Harlem 1st M.	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	92
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82.	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	107¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72¼
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	94½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Cen. Pacific B.	92¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Union Pacific 1st B.	82¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	116	St. L. & Iron M. B.	81
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Mil. & St. P 1st	88¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Chicago & Mil. 1st	87
Con. 7 ₱ c. Conv.	85	Chicago & G. E. 1st	75
Con. 7 ₱ c. Ex'n. B.	83	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	75
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st	88½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d	69
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Lack. & West. B.	92	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	81
Del. L. & W. 2d	92	Tol., P. & War., D.	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	88		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	115
Manhattan	148	Market	124
Merchants'	128	Nassau	103
Mechanics	143	Continental	101
America'	146	St. Nicholas	114¼
City	200	Commonwealth	111
Phenix	107	Importers' & Traders'	140
North River	95	Park	160
National	115	Manuf's & Merchants	102
Merchants' Exchange	119	Central National	110
Commerce	121	Fourth National	103⅜
Broadway	275	Ninth National	114
Ocean	65	Tenth National	80
American Exchange	108	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	118	Bank'rs & Brk's As'n	103¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$88,648,880 72
Gold receipts	1,455,474 13
Gold payments	1,966,260 35
Gold balance	80,272,735 12
Currency receipts	1,674,453 21
Currency payments	437,142 91
Currency balance	5,989,660 57
General balance	87,374,787 26
Customs	300,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	836,000 00

[illegible]
Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	—
City 6s, New	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	53	53⅛
Reading	96½	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53½
Catawissa Preferred	36	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28⅜
Northern Central	44¾	45
Lehigh Navigation	33	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅜	96

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 13, 1869:

Nov. 9. Steamship Cimbria, London—Mexican Dollars	$10,841
Nov. 9. Steamship Cimbria, Paris—Gold Bars	30,170
Nov. 11. Steamship America, Bremen—Foreign Silver	1,200
Nov. 11. Steamship Columbia, Havana—American Gold	510
Nov. 13. Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre—Gold Bars	48,400
Silver Bars	32,100
Total	$123,221

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 12, 1869, was $2,988,017.

Appended will be found a list of citizens of Philadelphia who returned for the past year taxable incomes of $50,000 and upward:

H. C. Gibson	$279,541	H. J. Morris	$107,236
A. M. Moore	199,363	C. C. Harrison	106,574
J. G. Fell	195,820	N. B. Farren	101,784
G. W. Childs	163,190	Wm. Massey	94,184
J. P. M. Tasker	149,556	B. H. Bartel	91,750
Stephen Morris	116,058	M. Weightman	88,303
T. T. Tasker, Jr.	115,466	John B. Parker	86,912
J. A. Brown	112,826	J. B. Lippincott	85,200
E. M. Paxson, estate Dr. Jayne	83,655	Samuel Huston	58,319
		Clayton French	57,895
Moore Phillips	76,415	J. E. Thompson	57,352
Richard Fickel	66,422	Samuel Welch	57,332
Jos. Harrison, Jr.	65,013	Henry C. Fox	56,499
F. L. Williams	62,640	W. F. Leech	56,385
W. T. Carter	62,388	W. Adamson	56,060
G. T. Rosengarten	62,344	Charles Spencer	55,839
Wm. Bucknell	61,431	John Rea Barton	55,515
J. B. Wright	61,250	A. C. Harrison	54,000
E. W. Clark	58,483		

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, for the fourth week of October, 1869:

Freights	$54,946 35	
Passengers	44,179 20—	$99,125 55
Fourth week October, 1868		79,000 00
Increase		$20,125 55
Making the total receipts for the month:		
Freights	$172,267 59	
Passengers	136,615 10—	$308,882 69
October, 1868		316,317 55
Decrease		$7,434 86

The earnings of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the years ending June 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$589,824 41	$600,544 37
From freight	465,845 79	478,133 25
From mail	41,700 39	34,371 53
From express, &c	77,543 54	69,710 07
	$1,174,914 13	$1,182,759 22
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transp.	$282,685 62	$254,125 91
Motive power	258,278 28	241,257 22
Maintenance of way	206,610 07	200,013 26
Maintenance of cars	82,533 89	86,149 88
	$830,107 86	$781,546 27
Net earnings	$344,806 27	$401,212 95

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $7,845 09, with a decrease in expenses of $48,561 59—making the increase in net earnings, $56,406 68.

Condensed Balance Sheet.

Construction		$6,354,943 79
Incidental to construction		1,025,818 75
Equipment		1,202,970 80
Stocks of other companies		354,166 16
Road materials		173,737 42
Road expenses		781,546 27
Tax account		26,038 39
Interest on State bonds		88,437 34
Interest and exchange		3,696 84
Interest on company bonds		156,555 00
Bills receivable	$39,564 86	
Coupon bonds	596,500 00	
Due from railroads	185,082 76	
Due from individuals	65,539 62	
Due from agents	6,394 02	
Samuel Tate, receiver	26,693 04	
United States	12,319 79	
Post Office Department	20,897 40	
People's Bank of South Carolina	16,555 08	
Georgia Railroad Bank	25,551 90	
Cash	66,040 67—	1,062,039 14
Total		$11,229,949 90
Capital stock		$5,312,725 00
State of Tennessee		1,817,937 45
First mortgage bonds		1,293,000 00
Second mortgage bonds		1,000,000 00
Bills payable	$137,886 65	
Past-due coupons	32,690 00	
Pay rolls	55,893 21	
Dividends	85,294 28	
Unpaid State interest	54,538 12	
Unpaid United States taxes	3,867 52	
Due to railroads	12,634 91	
Due to individuals	130,550 64—	513,355 33
Profit and loss		99,667 03
Suspense account		10,505 87
Receipts		1,182,759 22
Total		$11,229,949 90

President—M. J. WICKS. Directors—By the Stockholders—W. B. Waldran, George P. Beirne, James I. Donegan, Joseph C. Bradley, William Dickson, Samuel D. Weakley, R. C. Brinkley, Pitser Miller, M. J. Wicks. By the City of Charleston—W. S. Hastie, Edw. Willis. By the State of Tennessee—Joel L. Pulliam, W. J. Smith, M. T. Ryder. General Superintendent—W. J. Ross. Chief Engineer—Niles Meriwether.

The London *Times* of Oct. 28 has the following reference to a movement already reported by the Atlantic Cable:

"It is understood that vigorous steps have been resolved upon in the interests of all the creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, as well as of the shareholders in the Erie Railway, for a resort to every means that can be found either in the civil or criminal law of the State of New-York or of the United States, to obtain some measure of justice. A most experienced and influential legal firm have received the requisite instructions, with an intimation that they are to listen to no pretence of an offered compromise, but are to carry the matter to its legitimate end. The question whether there are any methods by which the property of foreigners in America can be protected or rescued from spoliation will thus be brought to a definite test, to the advantage of all who may for the future be thrown into financial relations with that country."

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Oct. 29 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Oct. 21. Francs.	Oct. 28. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,363,930,550	1,377,278,700
Bank notes to order	47,826,384	49,016,309
Treasury account	190,009,873	197,463,330
Current accounts	313,469,617	311,398,161
Current branch banks	42,990,790	44,866,903
Dividends payable	1,128,143	1,089,178
Discounts	6,146,912	6,423,722
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	11,026,032	10,629,506
Total	2,193,170,491	2,214,807,997
Cash in hand	1,227,430,337	1,226,800,659
Commercial bills overdue	2,329,241	218,131
Commercial not yet due	295,390,473	311,354,277
Commercial branch banks	272,065,803	281,377,628
Advances on bullion	18,254,900	18,912,200
Branch banks	4,557,100	3,652,700
French public securities	18,152,000	18,732,500
Branch banks	8,070,550	8,337,350
On railway shares, &c	39,110,600	39,121,400
By the branch banks	32,733,600	32,924,300
On Credit Foncier	1,067,300	1,080,900
Branches	1,286,100	1,293,500
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,159,790	9,160,443
Expenses of management	1,902,850	2,067,337
Sundries	8,063,868	6,698,733
Total	2,193,170,491	2,214,807,997

The English *Bankers' Magazine* reports as follows of the Bank Circulation of Great Britain:

"The circulation of the Private and Joint-stock Banks in England and Wales are made up for the four weeks ending the 9th of October, 1869. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish Banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 6th of October, (the nearest date furnished by their returns,) will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom when compared with the previous month:

	Sept. 11.	Oct. 9.	Increase.
Bank of England	£23,481,088	£23,573,520	£92,432
Private banks	2,536,214	2,712,497	176,283
Joint-stock banks	2,225,450	2,353,153	127,703
Total in England	£28,242,752	£28,639,170	£396,418
Scotland	4,604,366	4,726,604	122,238
Ireland	6,020,726	6,657,992	637,266
United Kingdom	£38,867,844	£40,023,766	£1,155,922

And as compared with the month ending the 10th of October, 1868, the above returns show a decrease of £513,069 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £296,976 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks the following is the state of the circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue	£1,330,129
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue	385,487
Total below fixed issue in England	£1,715,616
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue	303,498
The Irish banks are above their fixed issue	1,977,333

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 6th of October, 1869, was £19,978,922, being a decrease of £909,624, as compared [illegible]

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	£3,[illegible],497
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	2,[illegible],274
Total	£5,002,781

being an increase of £157,520 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £232,170 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

Mr. JOSEPH C. WALCOTT, of No. 20 Broad-street, was recently admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press & Herald* says:

"Of the $3,600,000 of Tennessee bank notes originally issued, $1,100,000 have been taken in by Judge WATSON, President of the Board of Trustees of that bank, and await the order of the Legislature to be burned. He states that all of the assets of the bank, amounting to about $500,000, will be collected during the next twelve months, through suits brought in the Courts."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

By Judge F. J. Fithian.

Rebecca Baird *vs.* Third-avenue Savings Bank; the judgment in favor of the defendant, if any has been entered, must be set aside and a new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless defendant stipulate to correct the verdict *nunc pro tunc*, so that the same be entered and recorded by the clerk as and for $65 47, in which case motion for new trial denied without costs, plaintiff to have liberty to move for judgment for the amount of the verdict and costs of suit in her favor; on which motion the question of costs can be determined.

Samuel D. Whitney *vs.* R. B. Robinson; motion granted without costs.

John Meyer, Jr., *vs.* George Chambers; motion granted.

Charles A. Beall *vs.* Mark Brumager et al.; motion granted without costs.

Adam Simon *vs.* William Burke; motion denied with $10 costs.

William Connolly *vs.* Patrick Wallace; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Noah Wheaton *vs.* John Kain; judgment vacated and set aside without costs.

Elizabeth King *vs.* James O'Brien; motion granted.

Miles B. Andrews *vs.* John Stamthorp; motion granted and referee appointed.

Henry C. Platt *vs.* Andrew Kennedy; motion granted.

Helen Drenner *vs.* George Buess; motion granted.

The Elastic Truss Company *vs.* William James; motion granted and bail reduced to $2,000.

Solomon Mang *vs.* Felix Kholar; extra allowance of $25 granted.

Clausse Damport *vs.* John E. Blancan; motion granted and cause referred.

Augustus K. Philips *vs.* Edward Goodwin; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

United States Insurance Company of Baltimore *vs.* Hanken; motion granted with $10 costs.

Arnold *vs.* Outwater, and Richard *vs.* Prichard; motions granted.

Leveridge *vs.* Van Pelt; reference ordered.

Brown *vs.* Furiss; motion granted on payment of costs of term, and $10 costs of motion.

Crandall *vs.* De Wolf, and Anderson *vs.* O'Reilly; motions denied.

Fowler *vs.* Bliss; motion granted with $10 costs.

Brown *vs.* Wylie; motion for allowance of five per cent. granted.

Barlow *vs.* Gray; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

William Loughran *vs.* John Cannon; motion granted on payment of $10 costs and sheriff's fees.

Jesse C. Rowan et al. *vs.* Thaddeus Hyatt et al.; order of removal granted.

John P. Lord *vs.* George B. Coster et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

John Moore *vs.* Patrick Hude; motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 6, Original.—*The State of Texas* vs. *White, Chiles et al.*—The argument of the motion to perfect the judgment in this cause commenced last motion day, (Friday last,) and as then stated, was now concluded.

No. 215.—*The United States* vs. *Charles Hare et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the United States to try the title to two lots, (numbered five and six,) in a block in the City of San Francisco, which is included in what is there known as the Rincon Point Reservation. The present United States Marine Hospital at Rincon Point, and the buildings connected therewith, are situated on one, two, three and four of the same block and within the same reservation. The defendants are in possession of lots five and six, claiming adversely to the United States, under title derived from the City of San Francisco. The Court below gave judgment in favor of the defendants, sustaining the original title of the city, and the United States bring the cause here claiming that the City of San Francisco never acquired any title in the land; and if it ever did have any, such title was transferred to the Government by deed dated in December, 1852, which conveyed a title prior and superior to that under which the defendants claim. The defendants submit that the city entered upon the lands in 1850, under valid grants, and that the city and its grantees have been in quiet possession ever since; that in 1851 their immediate grantors purchased the city title at Sheriff's sale, and that the Supreme Court of the State subsequently confirmed the title obtained. That by an ordinance, the city, in 1855, granted all its title to the lots in question to the defendants, and in March, 1858, the Legislature of the State added its sanction to the ordinance. It is asserted that all the title the Government can claim, in any event, is derived from the city, and that the conveyance was subsequent to the purchase by the defendants' grantors. The defendants further claim that Congress also confirmed their title by sanctioning the legislation of the State by the Act of July, 1864, entitled an act to expedite the settlement of titles to land in the State of California. The issue is one of fact, and involves the consideration of a vast amount of documentary evidence. E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, special counsel for the United States. S. W. Holliday and Blair & Dilk for defendants.

No. 400.—*Platt Company* vs. *Wood.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. Dismissed.

No. 240.—*Steamboat Joseph Johnson* vs. *McCord et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Continued.

No. 14.—*McCord et al.* vs. *Propeller Wm. F. Burden.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Continued.

No. 520.—*Whitely* vs. *Bamberger.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Docketed and dismissed.

E. A. Van Sickle, of New-York, and E. E. Wood, of Cincinnati, were admitted to the Bar.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MARRIED WOMEN'S ACT—IMPORTANT TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

Laura Waldron, respondent, vs. *Caroline Richings, appellant.*—This action was instituted to recover $106 due Miss Waldron under an agreement made with Miss Richings, in New-York City, in November, 1867, by which she was to sing as *prima donna* in the Richings Opera Troupe during the season then commencing, and to end in June following, for $50 a week while she sang in one opera, and $75 a week when she could sing in three.

Miss Richings, in her defence, alleged that she did not make the agreement with Miss Waldron, but that Miss Waldron sang in opera in Boston on one occasion on trial, with the distinct understanding that in case she should prove competent, she should be engaged in the Richings Troupe as *prima donna*. That she failed on this trial, and consequently was not engaged in the Troupe, and that she was paid $100 as a gratuity only.

Miss Waldron, at the trial had before Hon. George M. Curtis, of this Court, and a Jury, on the 17th June, 1868, denied that she was to have such a trial in Boston, but that the trial took place before that at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, where she triumphantly succeeded not only with the audience, but with the Press, and at the same time received the congratulations of Miss Richings at the close of the performance on that evening, as was shown by testimony of persons present, newspapers of the day, and a note from Miss Richings written to the young *débutante* the morning after her appearance as *Arline* in the "Bohemian Girl," the opera selected for the trial. It was also shown that Miss Waldron in her Boston performance achieved a good success with her censors of the Press and public. The management for different reasons thought otherwise, and never permitted her to sing again. She came to New-York, and when two weeks' salary fell due, brought this suit. The case was fully and closely tried before the learned Judge, who held the parties strictly to the issues before him, and on submitting the case to the jury, they found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. A motion was thereafter made for a new trial on Judge Curtis' minutes, and denied.

Miss Richings took an appeal from all these proceedings to the General Term of this Court. She based her appeal upon the ground that she, being a married woman at the time the services were rendered in Boston and Philadelphia, the enabling acts of this State had no application, and that if the laws of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts in regard to married women applied, the plaintiff should have proved them at the trial. This objection the plaintiff answered by quoting a number of decisions in this State, showing that if a party desires to avail himself of the benefit of any law of another State, he must at the trial introduce proof of it, as he would of any part in the case; and Miss Waldron's counsel having failed to do so, even if such a law existed to her benefit, she cannot now ask the Court to notice it.

The appellant also urged, that she being a married woman, a judgment could not be rendered against her *in personam*, having no relation to her separate estate. It was shown on the trial, however, that she owned "and run the opera," which constituted her separate estate; and that by the laws of this State (1860-62) she could sue and be sued the same as if she were a *femme sole*.

The case was very fully argued by Mr. Samuel J. Crooks, for Miss Richings, and Mr. Jesse K. Furlong, for Miss Waldron, at June, 1869, General Term, which has now rendered its decision, affirming the judgment with costs.

Yard & Furlong for plaintiff; S. J. Crooks for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

NEW RULE IN BANKRUPTCY—DUTY OF REGISTER—ASSIGNEE TO REPORT.

It shall be the duty of every Register from time to time to call the attention of assignees, chosen or appointed, in cases referred to him, to the provision of General Order No. 28, requiring every assignee to make a report to the Court, on the first Monday of every month, of the funds received by him and of deposits made by him, and to bring to the notice of the Court all cases of failure by assignees to comply with such provision, after being notified to do so by the Register.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

During the past week the wills of Catharine Barth, Josefine Pieper, Michael Goodwin, George [illegible] Gray, [illegible] Howard, John V. Leary, Elizabeth F. Gates, Peter J. Nevins, Abraham Franks, Katharine Bridges, have been admitted to probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named deceased persons have been admitted to probate: Patrick Thompson, Matilda Wood, Jacob H. Purdy, Samuel Carson, Jarvis N. Lake, Casper Neubert, Thomas Cropper, Hannah Hawkes, Irena Rich—all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Thos. Foster, Philip Valentine, John Tregaskis, Roger McKevlin, John Cail, Mary E. Darling, Frederick A. Congdon, Eav Menster, John Dougherty, Thos. Jones—all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

In the matter of Oscar T. and Louisa Simonson—letters of guardianship granted to John Simonson, revoked.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual nuisance of target company parades is just now in full force, scarcely a day passing without the appearance of one or more of these burlesque commands in our streets. With very few exceptions, these organizations are the exact opposite of a military body. Composed mainly of boys, and "officered" by ambitious striplings, these mushroom battalions render the frosty air vocal with the martial strains of their bands, and the members march in heedless fashion, seemingly unconscious that they are making themselves ridiculous for very little purpose. Target practice cannot fail to be of benefit when the details are scientifically carried out; but shooting at a fancy target, without method, simply to decide the ownership of a few paltry prizes, is not the way to gain proficiency in the use of the rifle or musket.

By order of Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend, full military honors were paid yesterday, at General Headquarters, in memory of Major-General John E. Wool, who died on the 10th inst. The flags were placed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired at the Capitol from 12 to 1 o'clock. It is interesting to remember that the last review of troops, participated in by the venerable General, was when the Seventh Regiment visited Troy last Summer, when he appeared in most excellent vigor and health.

Colonel John H. Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, has recently issued an interesting circular to his command. Its length, however, prevents our presenting more than a few extracts. After stating that it is nearly six years since he became their commanding officer, Colonel Wilcox announces that he takes pleasure in congratulating the regiment on the progress already made and promise in the future. His connection with the Ninth has been productive of pleasure and happiness, and he thanks the officers and men for prompt attention to duty, personal courtesy and coöperation in all measures suggested for the improvement and discipline of the regiment. The worthy Colonel then adds:

"The Ninth returned in 1864, from three years severe active service in the field, with depleted ranks and worn out uniforms, but bringing back a glorious character and fame; its tattered banners under which its heroes rallied, struggled and nobly fought in defence of their country, at Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, and Coal Harbor. Many glorious veterans still remain in your ranks, and we are justly proud of them. By united and harmonious action, you have done much to perpetuate the honors of the noble Ninth since its return. Now it is handsomely uniformed, its discipline good, and a lively *esprit du corps* prevails. Brother soldiers, let us continue united; let us endeavor to augment the rank and file, and promote still higher the discipline and standard of the gallant Ninth! Let there exist a laudable strife regarding excellence in discipline and brotherly courtesy, and in elevating the social and military standing of the regiment. You have surely the greatest incentives to urge you on to the accomplishment of praiseworthy objects. The history of your regiment is gloriously interwoven with that of the First Army Corps, and the memory of comrades fallen in defence of their country will inspire you to perpetuate the noble record, the spotless and brilliant escutcheon of the Ninth. It was among the first to repair to the field at the call of our Government; it was one of the last to return."

An election will be held to-morrow for a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Regiment of Cavalry.

The members of Company C, Second Regiment, had a very pleasant time at their armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, it being the recurrence of their third annual invitation ball. A select company of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The *Army and Navy Journal* announces that measures are being taken to induce Brigadier-General Varian, the commander of the Third Brigade, to recall his resignation, and very truthfully adds that the Third Brigade has never been in better condition than under his efficient control. We join our amiable contemporary in its earnest hope that the veteran Varian may be prevailed to remain at the head of his excellent command, as his absence will be a sore loss.

On Wednesday evening last the officers and members of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, varied the customary routine of their drill night by a little innocent festivity over the recent election of private Edward Taylor to the position of Second Lieutenant. Among the guests present were Colonel Porter, Major Brown and Ex-Captain John Palmer, as well as Adjutant Harding and other officers. Colonel Porter paid Captain Tates' command a high compliment by styling it one of the most reliable companies of the regiment, as indeed it could scarcely fail to be under the management of such excellent officers as it has been hitherto fortunate enough to secure.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the two weeks ending Nov. 6.:

Eleventh Brigade—Theodore Livingston, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Twenty-fifth Brigade—Benjamin Ridley, Major and Brigade Inspector.

First Cavalry—William E. Vries, Second Lieutenant.

First Artillery—Henry C. A. Kanschau, First Lieutenant; Fabian July, Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—Gustavus W. Rader, Second Lieutenant; F. W. Ludwig Geisler, Captain; Henry Otto, First Lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—George D. Scott, Colonel.

Twenty-first Infantry—Henry F. Clark, Commissary of Subsistence; Jerome V. Deyo, Quartermaster.

Twenty-second Infantry—Josiah Porter, Colonel; John T. Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel; David S. Brown, Major.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Gurdon G. Wolfe, Lieutenant-Colonel; John McKenna, Major.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Philip Brenner, Captain; John Schweizer, Second Lieutenant; Ferdinand Schnopp, Second Lieutenant; Joseph H. Prendergast, First Lieutenant; Charles S. H. Zilinsky, Second Lieutenant; Samuel Hawthorn, Jr., First Lieutenant.

Fiftieth Infantry—Elmer M. Latta, Captain; Albert Prame, First Lieutenant; Lawrence P. Kennedy, Second Lieutenant; Edward S. Swartout, Captain; George F. Howland, First Lieutenant.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Edward B. Neumaster, First Lieutenant; Jacob Hay, First Lieutenant.

Fifty-sixth Infantry—Bartholomew W. Ennis, First Lieutenant; Alexander Jeffrey, Second Lieutenant.

Seventy-first Infantry—William S. Stanly, Jr., First Lieutenant.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Andrew Stauf, Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Adjutant-General announces in recent orders that Lester B. Faulkner, of Livingston County, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, vice William Kidd, resigned.

The Washington Grey Battalion, at their regular inspection recently, paraded only twenty-three men. Like school boys at play, the Greys insisted that the inspection "did not count," so they were accorded another one on Wednesday evening, at their armory. We noticed seven officers and forty-nine men in uniform, besides ten or a dozen in citizen's dress. Before the ceremony of inspection was commenced, however, the doors were closed, and, as we were not permitted to enter, we are in ignorance as to the result.

Battalion drills in the Seventy-first Regiment will be held at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday evenings, Dec. 1 and 15. The members will assemble there, in full fatigue, at 7:30 o'clock. Colonel Harry Rockafeller has formally assumed permanent command of the regiment.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the fortnight ending Nov. 6:

Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief—Colonel William Kidd.

Third Division—Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Moses C. Green.

First Brigade of Cavalry—Quartermaster Henry T. Allen.

[illegible] Captain William A. [illegible], Captain Lewis [illegible].

Fifty-first Infantry—Commissary Valentine G. Edwards, First Lieutenant Elisha George.

Fifty-sixth Infantry—Commissary Frederick A. Penny.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant John S. Bidwell.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Stauf, Adjutant Hermann Geritzen, Second Lieutenant Hermann Hausmann, Commissary John Koch, Captain Henry Knife.

The fair for the benefit of disabled Union soldiers, and of the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the late war, held last week by the "Ladies' Union Relief Association," at the Apollo Building in Broadway, proved a decided success.

The officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment will meet next Tuesday evening, in fatigue uniform, for theoretical instruction. The non-commissioned officers will meet for theoretical instruction on the 22d inst., at 8 P. M., in fatigue, Captain Wm. H. Cox, instructor. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the Arsenal for drill, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The State Examining Board will meet on the 29th inst. at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 11 A. M. The following officers of the First Division have been ordered to appear: Captain C. D. Reiss, Fifth Regiment; Captain C. S. Glover, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Second Lieutenants J. Eagan and P. Brodie, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The First Division will make its annual Fall parade on the 25th inst., in the afternoon, in commemoration of the evacuation of this City by the British troops. The orders for the parade have not yet been issued, but it is understood that the programme of last year will be adhered to. It is expected the Eleventh Brigade of Brooklyn will accept an invitation to participate in the parade.

A series of popular lectures will be delivered at West Point Academy this Winter, by distinguished lecturers, such as Henry Ward Beecher, Parke Godwin, George William Curtis, Emerson and others. The idea is an excellent one and reflects credit upon the officers of the Academy, who originated it.

On Thursday next a battalion of the Fifty-sixth Regiment will proceed to Clarenceville, L. I., for target practice. There will be 150 muskets in four companies, under command of Major Allen C. Bush. The prizes consist of one gold medal and four of silver.

The companies of the Eleventh Regiment are ordered to assemble in fatigue dress for division drill, at the armory, as follows: Companies C and D on Tuesday, Nov. 16; Companies K and F on Tuesday, Nov. 23; Companies B and I on Monday, Nov. 22; Companies G and H on Tuesday, Nov. 30. Line will form at 7:45 o'clock P. M., the Second and Fourth Division under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Unbekant; the Third and Fifth Divisions under Major J. Boekell.

The Chatauqua County Fugitive—Habeas Corpus from Room No. 13, Supreme Court—Singular Proceedings.

It has been already published that a man arrested as LUKE EGAN, and as being the man who was concerned in a burglary in Mayfield, Chatauqua County, was hurried off by Superintendent KENNEDY on Friday morning before a *habeas corpus* could be served on him. On the same day Judge CARDOZO issued a *habeas corpus*, returnable before him on Saturday in room No. 13, the small room which has been fitted up in the new Court House for his private use. Mr. KENNEDY made return that the person was not in his custody, and the matter has been adjourned to Tuesday.

The following is a copy of the writ and return:

The People of the State of New-York to John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York:

We command you that you have the body of John Crawford, *alias* Luke Eagan, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name he shall be called or charged, before the Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at his Chambers in Room No. 13 of the new County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him, and have you then there this writ.

Witness, Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, the 12th day of November, 1869.

By the Court. CHAS. E. LOWE, Clerk.
WILLIAM F. HOWE, Attorney.

The following are the indorsements on the writ:

I hereby allow the within writ.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Justice Supreme Court.

METROPOLITAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.

I respectfully return to the within that said John Crawford, *alias* Luke Eagan, is not in my custody.
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Hearing of the case adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th November, 1869, at 10 A. M.

The Infant Mystery—No New Developments.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of the infants found dead in a chimney in the basement of the premises No. 162 East Twenty-eighth-street, as fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. MARY HOLLINGSHEAD, who occupies the lower portion of the house, testified that she had no knowledge of the remains. The workmen were putting in a new range, when they made the discovery. PETER HADDEN, an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, stated that three or four years ago the premises were occupied by persons who bore a suspicious character, but he could throw no more light upon the mystery. JAMES SCANLON, of No. 6 Congress-place, the workman who discovered the remains, testified to that fact, and stated that in his opinion the stove pipe had been removed, and the bodies placed in the flue from underneath, as had they been put into the chimney from they top, the bodies would have fallen through.

The Deputy Coroner, Dr. CUSHMAN, is now of the opinion that the children were still-born, though he is not quite certain of that important fact, as he had not sufficient time to make a proper examination of the remains. Should the present impression be confirmed, the theory that the premises were formerly occupied as a private lying-in hospital, would be greatly strengthened. In any event the discovery is a startling one, as it proves that the crime of abortion had probably been committed, if not infanticide, and the Police will accordingly take the case in hand. Captain THORN has detailed two of his most experienced officers to make all due investigations, pending which the Coroner will suspend further action.

Meeting of the Women's Council—Objects of the Organization.

Another preliminary meeting of the Women's Council was held yesterday afternoon, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Mrs. Dr. ANNA DINSMORE presided, and the subject of organizing their councils in all parts of the country was discussed with much spirit as well as wisdom and ability.

The movement contemplates the formation of a women's council in every city and village throughout the land, composed of all the women who can be induced to enter it and pay an initiation fee of one dollar. The object of such councils is to organize and concentrate the feminine forces in society in order to achieve the "disenthrallment" of the sex. Each council is to be entitled to representation in a grand parliament of women to be held in New-York at some future day, which formidable body is to demand of the present lords of creation a restoration of the balance of power—in short, a readjustment of the equilibrium of society. These councils are not formed to promote any special purpose connected with suffrage, labor or any other one interest, but are to embrace in their scope the care of all the ills that female flesh is heir to. What they demand is the equality of women with men in the opportunities for education, and for gaining a livelihood in any of the various pursuits and occupations which the needs of society give rise to, and in their relations to the laws.

The First Stone of the New Post Office.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the main building of the new United States Post Office and Court House, took place early yesterday afternoon, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, under the direction of the Superintendent, Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD; the builder, Mr. T. T. SMITH; master mason, MICHAEL LYDDAN, and master rigger, L. R. TISDALE. At about 2 o'clock the derrick at the southwest corner of the area was manned by several workmen, who slowly lowered a large block of Maine granite into the trench below, where it was firmly set as the first stone of the new structure. A few pieces of United States gold and silver coin were thrown under it out of respect to the occasion, and possibly to show that a specie basis is the safest bottom the Government can build upon. The witnesses of the affair consisted of the above-named gentlemen, the office employes, laborers and several citizens. No speeches were made or bottles broken.

The work on the grounds has reached its present stage fully three months sooner than was expected. This is due to the unusual energy displayed by the contractors and to the activity of all concerned. No one man, however, has done more to push the work on than the Superintendent himself, Mr. HULBURD, who has been whol- [illegible]

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Important Opinion in a Criminal Case—A Jury Have the Right to Convict of Murder in the Second Degree Under an Indictment for Murder in the First Degree.

At the last term of the Court of Appeals, a decision was rendered in the case of WILLIAM KEEFE *vs.* The People, which was argued at the preceding term of the Court. The prisoner was tried at the November Term of the Criminal Court, 1865, upon an indictment for the murder of JOHN ABRAHAMS, which occurred in this City in the month of June, 1865. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the murder in the first degree, convicting the prisoner of the lower degree, murder in the second degree, whereupon the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for life. Subsequently the case was removed on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

The case was argued by Hon. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney, upon behalf of the people, and Messrs. WILLIAM F. KINTZING and JOHN D. TOWNSEND as counsel upon behalf of the prisoner.

Counsel for prisoner contended that "the jury erred in convicting the plaintiff in error of murder in the second degree, under the indictment, and the judgment must be set aside, because the indictment did not set forth that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, the prisoner was engaged in the commission of a felony, which is the statutory definition of the crime of murder in the second degree, and secondly, counsel asked, upon the reversal of the judgment, for the discharge of the prisoner from further imprisonment, on the ground, that he had been once in jeopardy under the indictment and could not be subjected to another trial.

The case as presented was one of considerable importance, the practice having been, ever since the passage of the law creating two degrees of murder, for courts to sanction a conviction of murder in the second degree under an ordinary indictment for murder.

The Court of Appeals affirms the judgment, and in delivering the opinion of the Court, which was concurred in by all the Justices, MARTIN GROVER, Justice, said:

The question arising upon the record in this case is whether a verdict convicting the accused of murder in the second degree, upon an indictment containing a single count for murder, drawn as required by the common law, is legal, and whether such verdict authorizes a judgment convicting the accused and inflicting the punishment imposed by statute for that offence. In Fitzgerald *vs.* The People (37 N. Y. R., 413) it was held by this Court that such an indictment was sufficient to warrant a judgment convicting the accused of the crime of murder in the first degree under the statute of 1862. (Laws of 1862, p. 369.) In the same case it was further held that murder in the second degree under that statute consisted in the killing of a human being without a design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of a felony, other than that of arson in the first degree. It is insisted by the counsel for the plaintiff in error that the accused cannot be convicted of murder in the second degree, unless the indictment charges that the death was effected while the accused was engaged in the commission of a felony as specified in the statute, and that the absence of such an averment in the present indictment is fatal to the judgment. The counsel relies upon the case of DEDIEU *vs.* The People, (22 N. Y. R., 178,) as sustaining this position. In that case it was held that the accused, upon an indictment for arson in the first degree, charging him with having in the night time feloniously, &c., set fire to the dwelling house of another, there being at the time some human being therein, was improperly convicted of arson in the third degree upon proof of his having feloniously set fire to goods contained in such house with intent to defraud an insurance company which had issued a policy upon such goods, the building not having been at all ignited. In this case the question arose upon exceptions taken by the defendant to the evidence and also to the charge. The case was decided correctly. The act constituting the crime of which the defendant was convicted was not the same act for which he was indicted, nor was the intent charged the same. He was indicted for having set fire to a dwelling house with intent to burn the same. He had not set fire to the house at all. The proof was that he had set fire to certain goods contained in the house, with intent to destroy such goods to defraud the insurance company. The act and the intent, so far from being identical, were plainly separate and distinct, and upon this ground the case was decided. Had there been no bill of exceptions in the case, and the record had merely shown that the jury had rendered a verdict against the defendant, convicting him of arson in the third degree, upon which judgment had been rendered, the case would have been analogous to the present. It would not then have appeared that the defendant had been convicted upon proof of an act different from that for which he had been indicted. It was sought by the counsel for the people to sustain the conviction in DIDIEU *vs.* The People upon the statute, sec. 27, page 702, second Revised Statutes. That section provides "that upon an indictment for any offence consisting of different degrees, as prescribed in this chapter, the jury may find the accused not guilty of the offence in the degree charged in the indictment, and may find such accused guilty of any degree of such offence inferior to that charged in the indictment, or of an attempt to commit such offence." The Court held that the statute did not apply to the facts of that case, for the reasons above stated. In addition to such reasons, others were assigned, in some of which to their full extent I cannot concur, as I think their application would render the statute practically nugatory. As an illustration, it is said in substance that the statute applies to cases only where the indictment for the higher offence includes all the averments necessary to constitute the lesser, with the addition thereto of certain facts essential to the higher, and the latter are unproved, that the defendant may by virtue of the statute be rightly convicted of the lesser offence. If this is the only effect of the statute, it is merely declaratory of the common law, as is shown in the opinion in the case itself, in regard to a conviction for a murder upon an indictment for petit treason. The language of the statute clearly admits of a more extended application, and I apprehend that such was the intention in its enactment. Various criminal acts were made by the chapter in question offences of the same general name, but differing in degree and in the punishment to be inflicted, by the circumstances under and the intent with which they were committed, such as forgery, arson, burglary, &c. I think the true construction of the statute is, that where the act for which the accused is indicted is the same act for which he is convicted, the conviction of a lower degree is proper, although the indictment contains averments constituting the offence of the highest degree of the species of crime, and omits to state the particular intent and circumstances characterizing a lower degree of the same crime. If this be the true construction, it follows that under an indictment for murder in the first degree, the accused may be convicted of any degree of murder or manslaughter for the unlawful killing of the identical person charged, by the identical means charged in the indictment. This would not include a case where the person killed was not the same as charged in the indictment, nor where the means of effecting the death were materially variant from that the indictment charges. Under this construction, where the indictment charges the murder in the first degree, the accused could not be convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, by proving that the death had been effected by a mischievous animal, of which the defendant was owner, and which he had willfully suffered to go at large, &c., for the reason that the criminal act charged would be different from that offered in evidence; but this point could only be presented for review upon exceptions taken to the evidence or to the charge to the jury. Then upon an indictment for murder in the first degree, a judgment convicting the defendant of manslaughter in the third degree must be sustained in the absence of any exception showing that evidence had been erroneously admitted, or some error committed in the charge. In the absence of any such exception the record would fail to show that the accused had been convicted of any other act than that charged, or that there was any material variance in the means employed from those charged in the indictment, but would show that the intent of the accused in effecting the death, and the attendant circumstances, were different from those charged, which difference constituted the offence of manslaughter in the third degree, instead of murder in the first degree. In the present case the record shows that the person killed and the means of effecting the death of which the defendant was convicted were identical to the charge contained in the indictment, but that the killing was without a design to effect death, and therefore not murder in the first degree, but was done while the defendant was engaged in the commission of a felony other than arson in the first degree, and, therefore, under the statute of 1862, murder in the second degree. It is a general rule in criminal pleading that when the act done is criminal only when done under a particular state of facts or circumstances, the existence of such facts and circumstances must be averred in the indictment. But the section of the statute under consideration has, in effect, provided that when the indictment is for a crime consisting of different degrees, depending upon the intention of the accused and the circumstances under which the act was committed, and the indictment charges such act to have been committed with the intent and under the circumstances constituting the highest degree of the crime, the defendant may be convicted of any lower degree; and, consequently, when there is a failure of proof of any part essential to a conviction of the higher degree, proof may be given of facts constituting a lower degree of the same crime, although the latter facts are not charged in the indictment, and the defendant may, upon such proof, be rightly con- [illegible] the indictment, [illegible] was done with a premeditated [illegible] his death, but proved [illegible] while the accused was [illegible] perpetration of a felony. He [illegible] fore, rightly convicted if [illegible] of the latter fact was admissible [illegible] indictment. We have seen that the [illegible] thorizing a conviction of a lower degree [illegible] same crime, upon an indictment for a [illegible] gree, makes the evidence authorizing [illegible] viction competent, otherwise the statute [illegible] be inoperative. I the more readily [illegible] construction, as I can not see that the accused [illegible] be prejudiced thereby. He is informed [illegible] indictment of the particular crime charged [illegible] of the means used in its perpetration, and [illegible] was committed with the intent, and [illegible] the circumstances, constituting the highest degree of that crime. He, therefore, comes [illegible] trial, not only prepared to show, if he can [illegible] he is not guilty of the particular degree [illegible] but of no lower degree of the same crime [illegible] quitted upon the indictment or convicted [illegible] lower degree than that charged, he will [illegible] obstacle in pleading his acquittal or conviction in bar to any subsequent indictment [illegible] same crime. It exposes him to no danger [illegible] conviction of the crime in any degree not warranted by the evidence. This he may [illegible] guard against by calling attention to it in the charge to the jury, and in case any error is committed by the Judge in this respect, can [illegible] such error, upon review, by taking the [illegible] exceptions. My conclusion is that the judgment should be affirmed.

The judgment was unanimously affirmed, [illegible] Court, WOODRUFF, MASON, HUNT, LOTT, [illegible] IELS, JAMES, MURRAY, Jr., Justices, con[illegible] in the opinion of Justice GROVER.

Chess.

The tournament at the Brooklyn [illegible] Club will probably be concluded at the [illegible] ning of next month. Upward of 160 games [illegible] been already contested; the total number, [illegible] were played, would be 342, expressed by [illegible] gebraic sign 19—1x19-2x2. There being [illegible] players, and each having to play two games with every other player, it follows that the above-mentioned number of games would bring [illegible] tourney to its legitimate conclusion; but in view of the fact that many of the combatants for various reasons cannot play all their [illegible] it has been found advisable to award the [illegible] to the champions who shall show the best [illegible] age of won games in proportion to the [illegible] lost by them. They must, however, [illegible] played three-fourths of their proportion [illegible] entitled to a prize.

The present score is as follows: E. D[illegible] won 15 games, lost 2 games; F. E. Bren[illegible] won 22 games, lost 4 games; F. Perrin [illegible] games, lost 5 games; C. A. Gilberg won 12 [illegible] lost 6 games; Chadwick won 15 games, [illegible] games; Merian won 10 games, lost 6 [illegible] Munoz won 8 games, lost 6 games.

The approaching contest between Messrs. DEL-MAR and BRENZINGER is looked forward to with much interest.

Examination as to Applicants for Police Appointments.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, it was ordered [illegible] the following resolution, adopted some [illegible] ago, be anew promulgated in a general order [illegible] the Superintendent:

Resolved, That the Captains of Police be requ[illegible] give their personal attention and supervision [illegible] orders for investigations into the characters, [illegible] and associates of applicants for appointment [illegible] Police force, which may be referred to them; [illegible] take such measures and employ all such members [illegible] their commands in the inquiries, as may be nece[illegible] to satisfy them affirmatively as to the character, [illegible] and associates of the applicant; and that they [illegible] no report favorable to the applicant until they are [illegible] sonably assured that the character, habits and [illegible] ciates of the applicant are good. It is desired that [illegible] investigation shall be in every case, and at all [illegible] now and hereafter, thoroughly and carefully made.

Receipts of Taxes.

The Receiver of County and City Taxes reports the following receipts for the past week:

Nov. 8	$169,469 58	Nov. 12	$180,[illegible]
Nov. 9	206,162 30	Nov. 13	150,0[illegible]
Nov. 10	231,749 85		
Nov. 11	160,636 84	Total	$1,098,3[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. BONDS WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester First and Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds; also, Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds and past-due Coupons, by
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters in their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election of nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. [illegible] Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on [illegible] day, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, [illegible] inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on MONDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 2 o'clock.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCKHOLDERS.—Parties holding [illegible] in the above Company will do well to retain their proxies in their own hands until after receiving the circular about to be issued. DAVID L. EINSTEIN[illegible]

$250.000 TO PURCHASE FIRST mortgages on New-York [illegible] Brooklyn property. P. H. SUMNER, No. 134 Nassau-st., corner Beekman, Room No. 17.

$144.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST class City property, in sums to suit. Also, $80,000 to invest in Second Mortgages. Apply to B. F. COOK, 176 Broadway, Rooms 19 and [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from [illegible] o'clock.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

The additions made to our stock of DRESS GOODS FROM THE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES of the past week are worthy of particular attention and the low prices secured by us enable us to offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS:
27-INCH POPLINS, 20 TO 30 CENTS.
VERY FINE GOODS, 37½ TO 50c.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS AT 75c.,
WHICH POSITIVELY COST $1 15 TO IMPORT, and the CURRENT RETAIL PRICE OF WHICH IS $1 50.
ALL WOOL, DOUBLE WIDTH, EMPRESS CLOTHS, 62½c.,
Together with an elegant assortment of
FRENCH ROLL POPLINS AT $1 AND UPWARD.

Purchasers of Dry Goods should CALL AND GET SAMPLES of these goods for comparison with those of other houses, and thus demonstrate the correctness of our representations.

We also invite an inspection of our LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, FLANNELS, PRINTS, DOMESTICS AND FANCY GOODS.

Our assortment being complete, and prices consistent with the decline in gold.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS.
At $1 25 to $1 75.
PARIS COLORED SILKS
At $1 50 to $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
LYONS VELVET, $5 AND UPWARD,
Worthy of special attention on account of their UNEXCEPTIONABLE FINISH AND COLOR.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, VELVETEENS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS.
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF THE MOST DESIRABLE GOODS FOR DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING ARE NOW OFFERED AT AN IMMENSE LOSS ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

N. B.—A SPLENDID LINE OF EMPRESS CLOTH AT 85C. DECIDED BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHANS, BEAVERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHS. ONE CASE SEALSKIN AND ONE OF LION SKIN, DOUBLE FACED, $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD. ONE CASE OF FROSTED BEAVERS, $1 75; JUST HALF PRICE.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway,
Bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SMILLIE & CO.

BLACK SILKS IN GRO GRAIN,
GRO FAILLES, BLACK GLACE, &c., &c.,
at reduction of twenty-five per cent.
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction.
SATIN FACED SERGE,
ALL SILK AND WOOL,
at $1, reduced from $2.
READY-MADE WALKING SUITS
IN SERGE, POPLINS, WINCEY, &c.,
from $8.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
from $7.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
good quality, from $1.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway.

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS,

IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED FOR THE BEST CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 19 5th-av.,
calls attention to her large assortment of WORSTED COSTUMES,
which she is selling at reduced prices.
CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 15,
HEAVY PLAIN AND STRIPED POULT DE SOIES, at
$1, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
RECENT WHOLESALE PRICE
$1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
And they have made
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS,
FROM 25c. PER YARD UPWARD,
OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15,
10 CASES SELECTED PATTERNS AND COLORS PLAID POPLINS,
FROM 75c. PER YARD UPWARD.
3 CASES PARIS-MADE SILK, POPLIN AND CLOTH SUITS, VERY ELEGANT.
1 CASE PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, &c.
3 CASES REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR AND DECCA SHAWLS, &c., &c.
The above will be found the most
SELECT ASSORTMENT
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are making additions, by every steamer, TO THEIR STOCK OF FANCY RIBBONS, NECKTIES AND SASHES, AND ARE OFFERING THESE NOVELTIES AS WELL AS THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF PARIS-MADE BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, SELECTED NOVELTIES, AT LARGELY-REDUCED PRICES.
Milliners and modistes are invited to examine our assortments of
PLAIN TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED IN CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN SUITS, LADIES' CASHMERE, DELAINE AND POPLIN MORNING ROBES, LADIES' SERGE AND POPLIN WALKING SUITS,
TOGETHER WITH
A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERCLOTHING,
AT ABOUT ONE HALF THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
which, for the convenience of customers, will be exhibited apart from the regular stock on the 9th-st. side of the rotunda.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN CLOAK VELVETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
A splendid assortment of
GERMAN SILK VELVET, 28 INCHES WIDE,
$4 50 PER YARD—VALUE $6.
ALSO,
PONSONS, PEERLESS, COLLARD, DOLIN, &c., &c.
LYONS VELVETS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, CHENE AND DIAGONAL VELVETS, for sacques and suits,
in great variety—$2 50 per yard and upward.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 15,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN QUANTITIES
TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway,)
Has now open and on exhibition the most complete and select assortment of latest novelties in Paris millinery, consisting of dress bonnets and round hats for the Winter season.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 15,
Will offer extraordinary bargains in
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
SWISS GROS GRAINS, $1 50 and upward.
AMERICAN GROS GRAINS, $1 75 and upward.
RICH AND HEAVY LYONS SATINS, in all the new day and evening colors.
MILLION AND PONSON'S LYONS
BLACK SILK VELVETS, in all widths.
SILK PLUSHES, in all the new colors.
Also, splendid lines of
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, (plain and fancy,) BIARETZ CLOTH, SERGES, MERINOS, VALENCIAS.
SCOTCH PLAIDS, in all the popular clans.
BLACK BARATHEAS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., just received from auction,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
FINE ASTRAKHAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
Reduced from $40 to $32.
FINE ASTRAKHAN, large sizes, from $45 to $36.
BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, REDUCED.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, REDUCED.
Just received a large assortment of
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS at $40, $45, $50.
COLORED SERGE SUITS, reduced from $36 to $25.
HANDSOME SERGE SUITS, reduced from $70 to $50.
BLACK SILK SUITS, reduced from $200 to $150.
JUST RECEIVED IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT:
MINK MUFFS at $18, worth $25.
ERMINE SETS, SABLE SETS.
SQUIRREL AND GREBE SETS,
SKATING MUFFS AND COLLARS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WEDDING OUTFITS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
In stock or made to order.
DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SAT-	MACY
MACY	INS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CUR-	MACY
MACY	TAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY
MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN	MACY
MACY	CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKER-	MACY
MACY	CHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY
MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUT-	MACY
MACY	TONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND	MACY
MACY	SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

INDIA CURIOSITIES,
MODERN AND ANTIQUE.
The largest variety of articles ever offered.
Europeans and all other persons desiring
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
are respectfully invited to call at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway, near 14th-st.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.:

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS, viz.: Ullage casks of Pinet and Castillon & Co.'s otard; Dupuy & Co.'s old champagne, cognac brandies, &c.; do. Scotch whiskies, Jamaica rum, and bbls. and half bbls. Bourbon whiskies, old brandies in bottles of 1844, fine brandies imported in cases, old pale sherry of 1844, old Burmiester Port, Re-Regina Port, Madeiras, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Jamaica and Granada rum, very old Bourbon whiskies in bottles and demijohns, old Q brandy in bottles, old Holland gin, imported in cases and in stone jugs.

Also, several lines of brandies, (Hennessy & Martelle,) sherries, ports, Scotch and Irish whiskies, rum, &c., &c., imported in cases, bottled in London, and very reliable in every respect.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:
OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, cane-seat and office furniture; one chest tea, together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of
JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of engravings, chromos, lithographs, and a few oil paintings. Catalogues ready. Pictures on exhibition.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising many valuable and rare works. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English, French and Italian, desires a situation in a family going abroad as ladies' maid or nursery governess; highest reference from present employer; wages moderate. Address H. M. D., Box No. 159 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, some gentlemen's washing or ladies' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day to do ironing and fluting; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 591 2d-av., between 33th and 39th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to go out washing and ironing, or house cleaning, &c. Call at No. 421 East 15th-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as nurse; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 177 Orchard-st.

WET NURSES AND NURSES FOR invalids, with reference and experience, can immediately be supplied at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

NO. 131 WEST 28TH-ST.—A RESPECTable woman wants gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; does clothes up and fluting in the best manner; best of references. Call Monday.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (colored;) has the best references; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, club stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business. Address HORTICULTURIST, Mott Haven, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM H. [illegible], Auctioneer.
BENNET & KLENEN, AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES, ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of E. B. NOSTRAND, Esq., of the most desirable property at

SANDS POINT, L. I.,

Consisting of FOUR BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS, each POSSESSING A FINE WATER FRONT. The famous and popular Summer Resort,

SANDS POINT HOTEL,

WITH ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., and THE STEAMBOAT DOCK, with adjoining land, and water right.

SANDS POINT is situated on the north shore of Long Island, almost directly opposite New-Rochelle, and only 15 miles from New-York City, 1 hour 15 minutes' sail by the elegant steamers Seawanhaka and Arrowsmith, which land at the above dock. (The projected extension of the North Shore Railroad will make the property still more easy of access.)

This beautiful point of land, projecting far out into Long Island Sound, is unsurpassed for its beauty of location and scenery, as well as healthfulness.

It has long been a chosen place for resort and residence for our best families, and is fast increasing in popularity.

The property offered comprises (beside the Hotel plot, which contains 7½ acres,) about 20 acres divided into four plots of from 2½ to 7 acres, each having a beautiful building site, with commanding view, and also a fine water front, affording the best facilities for bathing, fishing and yachting.

The beautiful residences of Hon. Richard O'Gorman, John W. Harper, Esq., and others adjoin the property.

The regular steamer Seawanhaka has been secured for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip (Pier No. 23,) at 11 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. at 11:15 A. M.

In case of rainy or stormy weather the sale will take place upon the following TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

REFRESHMENTS will be served at the HOTEL upon the arrival of the BOAT.

A photograph of the hotel may be seen at our office. Illustrated maps and tickets are now ready. For full particulars apply to
BENNET & KLENEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER.
HOME AGAIN.
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869.
On this occasion they will positively sell, without limit or reservation,
360 VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BROOKLYN LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON THE GREAT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BROADWAY AND FULTON-AVENUE RAILROADS.
The property consists of the
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Macon and McDonough sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Decatur and Bainbridge sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., Bainbridge-st., and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., McDonough and Decatur sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, (excepting front on Broadway,) bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Saratoga-av. and Broadway.
ONE GORE OF GREAT VALUE, 700 ft. long, the entire front on Halsey-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between Decatur and Bainbridge sts., 10 lots.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between McDonough and Macon sts.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HALSEY-ST. AND HOWARD-AV.—Valuable corner lot.
This will be the largest and most important sale of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. The property is on the great line of the 21st (late 9th) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed it will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-av. Railroad. Lots in New-York City, no nearer to Wall-st. than the above, bring readily from $5,000 to $50,000.
Secure at once a map, carefully examine the property and attend the sale. Terms liberal.
Maps and full particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
HOUSE AND FIFTY-SIX LOTS
AT
SUNNY SIDE PARK,
FOURTH WARD,
CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY
Will sell on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN-ST.,
PATERSON, N. J.,
the above-described and beautifully-located property.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
TERMS OF SALE: Twenty per cent. and the auctioneers' fee of $10 per lot, to be paid on day of sale; 30 per cent. to be paid on the 17th day of December, 1869, to Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, when and where the deeds will be ready for delivery; balance (50 per cent.) on bond and mortgage, if desired.
For maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, or of A. R. STAGG, No. 49 Ellison-st., Paterson, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$7.500.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN Harlem a fine house with modern improvements. For further particulars address A. L., Box No. 161 Times Office.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF the Sands Point HOTEL AND BUILDING PLOTS to be sold by BENNET & KLENEN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two brick two-story and basement houses, new, in Brooklyn, well rented, will sell cheap, one-third cash, balance on mortgage, or will exchange for property in New-York. Inquire of BELL BROS., No. 35 Union-square, between 8 and 11 A. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES wanting suburban residences is called to the magnificent farm, commonly known as the HERRICK PROPERTY, AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, Consisting of upward of 100 acres, all commanding unequaled RIVER AND INLAND VIEWS.

This property has been laid out and will now be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

A fine avenue has been opened and worked through the entire property, giving a fine frontage and easy access to each plot. For advantages of churches, schools, markets and all the convenience of living and of GOOD SOCIETY Tarrytown cannot be surpassed. The property is one hour from New-York, and TEN MINUTES' WALK from depot and steamboat landing, and has the advantage of being in the village and yet overlooking it and the surrounding country for twenty miles. The MAGNIFICENT STONE HOUSE on the premises contains 21 rooms, besides ample cellar room; hot and cold water, furnace, &c., and will be sold with eight or more acres.

Maps, photographs, and full particulars at the offices of
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
and opposite the depot, Tarrytown.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE—A neat cottage house and lot, pleasantly located near the Kill von Kull; will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Also a store, the best business stand in the town. Also building lots on the best avenues and streets; adapted for residences, also for business purposes.
Apply to A. D. MELLICK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869. No. 67 William-st.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF the Sands Point HOTEL AND BUILDING PLOTS to be sold by BENNET & KLENEN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved, if let. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Astoria till June 1; rent low. Apply to JAMES WHEELER, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING rooms,) Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. This elegant, finely-lighted and perfectly-ventilated room will be rented afternoons and evenings for receptions, private balls, concerts, &c., and on Sundays for religious uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY 1, A FULLY FURnished high-stoop house, for a small private family of adults, above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating lowest terms, &c., S., Box No. 143 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR NYACK, A FURnished house for one or more Summers; stable required. Address No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR LAfayette-place.—To let, elegant parlor and bedroom adjoining, with hot and cold water, [illegible] on first floor; convenient for an elderly person or invalid, who could be cared for if necessary; also, single room on third floor.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—FRONT room on third floor, very large; excellent board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; water, gas, fire, &c.; neighborhood good and convenient to several lines of cars; terms moderate; references.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board to let to one or two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of 3d-av., south side, in 92d-st.; or address H. M., Box No. 181 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 85 Bank-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, handsomely furnished, with modern conveniences, to let, with board. Inquire at No. 102 East 35th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

SECOND-STORY ROOMS, WITH board, to let in a private family; first-class accommodations and neighborhood, near Central Park. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 157 Times Office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, or single rooms, with superior board, in the beautifully located first-class house, No. 20 West 23d-st., near 5th av., at reasonable prices.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 40 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park avs., newly and handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen. Terms moderate to desirable parties for the Winter.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST—ELEGANT FURnished room on second floor, one on third floor, front; a fine double room on fourth floor, front; board first-class.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found; a room also for a single gentleman.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH or without board, can obtain it in choice locations by applying at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS to let, with or without private table, at No. 22 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board, in floors or suites, and two single rooms.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 23 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD FOR his wife and child, with Sunday or full board for himself; location and family must be nice; unfurnished preferred; $100 per month; or rooms without board, $50 per month. Address FAMILY, Box No. 181 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A FIRST-class family turnout desires board for himself and coachman, in a strictly private family, for use of the same. Address P. P., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a neatly furnished room, without board, in a private family; location must be good. Address, stating terms, &c., to C., Box No. 1,098 Post Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK.
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave daily (Sundays excepted)
AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30
NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11. 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12. 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15. 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16. 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day Nov. 17. 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18. 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22. 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23. 9:30 A. M.	

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 398 West-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—ENGLISH DRAMA. [illegible] MONDAY, Nov. 15, the new English sensation drama, LONDON, a great cast, including [illegible], and extensive scenery imported from London, being, in fact, a panorama of London Street Views. New Prices—Admission, 50c.; orchestra and front boxes, $1 50; balcony boxes, $1; family circle, 50c. MATINEE SATURDAY and THANKSGIVING DAY. Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PIECES EVERY EVENING.
TWO PIECES EVERY MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2.
POOR HUMANITY! POOR HUMANITY!
AN EXCELLENT DRAMA.
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2.
THURSDAY BOTH PIECES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First nights of Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD with his trained dogs, NERO and CARLO. Drama of the LOST SHILLING. Drama of IDIOT JACK. Pantomime of the COUNTRY SCHOOL. VARIETIES.

CASTE,
By T. W. ROBERTSON, as produced at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
For sale at the theatre, and by all booksellers.
ROBERT M. DEWITT, Publisher,
No. 13 Frankfort-st., New-York.

OLIVE LOGAN
Will deliver her latest brilliant and witty lecture, entitled
"GIRLS,"
at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. This is pronounced by critics to be "beyond comparison the most brilliant and eloquent of Miss LOGAN'S intellectual performances."
Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the music and stationery stores and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

GYMNASTIC AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor.—Classes and private lessons of light gymnastics, calisthenics, and skating, for ladies and children. For circulars address Professor HENRY GEBHARD.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
RECIPIENTS OF
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,
STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREEN.........Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL...CLAPP....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second class) or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Captain J. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 18th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8, North River, foot of Rector-st.
Price of passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 25th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.500 WILL BUY A COUNTRY store well stocked with goods, in a good location for business, with good house and three-fourths of an acre of land. The buildings are nearly worth the price asked for the whole. The store will be sold separate if desired. Other business engages the owner's attention. Apply at No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, or P. B. KNAPP, Westbrookville, N. Y.

$2.000 WANTED TO BUY OUT the interest of a retiring partner in a well-established, perfectly safe, mercantile business, paying large profits. $1,000 can remain in the business; will bear investigation; is well located. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City. Will be sold a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, IN THE [illegible] o'clock train from White Plains, a lady's FUR TIPPET. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BRIOL.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Nov. 15,
ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
Mme. C. BRIOL
in her great role of NORMA.
First appearance on any stage of
Mlle. LOUISE C. TREUBER.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
Signor B. MASSIMILIANI—COLETTI.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17,
KELLOGG—LEFRANC.
POLIUTO.
First joint appearance of
Miss C. L. KELLOGG and
Signor G. LEFRANC.
NOTICE.—In active preparation,
WILLIAM TELL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........................DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated equestrienne,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
The great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
IN THEIR NOVEL AND SURPRISING ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS IN ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND MANFRED MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 1½ o'clock,
By WM. H. POPE and GEO. W. MORGAN.
Admission, $1. Family tickets, admitting four persons, $3.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES," by JOSEPH FAGNANI, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

TAMMANY.—GREATEST ATTRACTION ever offered. Unbounded success of the world-famed HANLONS and Little Bob, in their Great Act. The Hanlon Midgets, New Acts, Carlton, Sands, French's Dick and Dash. All the Stars, Grand Ballet. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. Matinee Saturdays. Two performances Thanksgiving Day. Admission Thanksgiving performance, 50 cents.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year.—The best and promptest method for singing; solos in all languages and concerted music. Evening classes for gentlemen. Also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES instructors and directors. Circulars at all music stores.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $280. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE FOR SINGLE or two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order, and can be seen by applying at the private stable No. 24 West 35th-st. Price $500.

FOR SALE—THREE BAY HORSES, SIXteen hands high; suitable for carriage use, in single or double harness; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at private stable No. 124 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 East 40th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT,
Foot of Cortlandt-st.
Change of hours, 15th November, 1869.
For West Philadelphia, 8:50 and 10 A. M.; 12:30, 5, 6 and 9 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia via Camden, 1 and 4 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS.
8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.
8:50 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati.
12:30 Noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.
5 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.
6 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West.
9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Louisville, daily. Through Silver Palace Cars, for Cincinnati and Chicago, are attached to this train on Saturdays only.
9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South, via Washington, with Reclining-Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.
12 Night Mail, for Pittsburg and the West, with Reclining-Chair Cars attached, for Philadelphia.
FOR NEWARK (Market-street Station.)
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10:10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 Night.
FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20, 9 and 10 P. M.; 12 Night.
Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in depot, Jersey City.
F. W. RANKIN, F. W. JACKSON,
Genl. Pass. Agent. Genl. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Aug. 30, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.M.
For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A.M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30, P. M., and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

WILSON & HOYT'S
GLOVE BUTTONER AND NECKTIE FASTENER.
Every lady and gentleman should have one for putting on neckties, buttoning cuffs, shirt fronts, kid gloves and small buttons; examine and be convinced. For sale everywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & FERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. [illegible] has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without [illegible] for the last [illegible] years in New-York City. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.........Directress.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, WALLACE'S MARITANA,
with Brookhouse Bowler, Henry Drayton, Jas. Arnold, Jas. Peakes, Annie Kemp Bowler and Mrs. C. R. Bernard in the cast.
Tuesday evening, Auber's Crown Diamonds; first appearance of Mr. Henry Haigh. Thanksgiving Day, a Grand Matinee. Thursday evening, first appearance in New-York of Miss EMMA HOWSON. Saturday, Nov. 20, Grand Matinee.
Box sheets open at the usual places. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday,
as
MARY WARNER.
MARY WARNER MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of
"TIME AND THE HOUR."
MATINEE—THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2.
The box-sheet for MARY WARNER is open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.
☞ Carriages can be ordered at 10¼.
MONDAY, NOV. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT as FALSTAFF.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS.
HOME,
AND
A REGULAR FIX,
Every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, Tom Taylor's drama of HENRY DUNBAR.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PRIZE POULTRY, DOGS, SONG BIRDS, PONIES, LIVE FISH, PET ANIMALS, &c., &c.
THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY
will hold their
SECOND GRAND FAIR
AT THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av.,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1,
and to continue nine days.
The premium lists are now ready, and the entry books are open at the office of the Society, No. 23 Broadway.
Full information can be obtained by applying to
DANIEL C. GAVIT, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculpture is now open day and evening at the galleries, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF the Sands Point HOTEL AND BUILDING PLOTS to be sold by BENNET & KLENEN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

LECTURES

THE BROOKLYN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
will hold a meeting
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Speakers:
Mrs. LUCY STONE,
Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH.
Tickets 25 cents.
To be had at Davies' drug store, the principal bookstores, and at the door.
No reserved seats.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCing, Lyric Hall, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av.—New classes are formed every week. SECOND SOIREE DANSANTE, MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst. Cards of admission can be had at the Hall.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st.; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ELOCUTION.
A Professor, thoroughly qualified, and can give references of the highest respectability as to character and ability, to teach the above for parlor, stage or pulpit. Address Box No. 3,961 Post Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM THE CONservatoire de Musique of Paris, with great experience in teaching, wishes some few more pupils for piano, organ or singing, at her own house or at pupil's residence. Address TUITION, Box No. 117 Times Office.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, HAVING SEVERAL HOURS disengaged desires a few more pupils in French, English and music. Address R. J., Box No. 138 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] between 18th and 19th sts.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS

How They First Originated and Were Perpetrated.

Complicity of Clerks, Brokers, and Revenue Officers.

The Manner in which Spurious Bond Certificates were Obtained—Blatchford's Profits—Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday—Further Details of the Extensive Scheme.

More interesting particulars were obtained yesterday concerning the great scheme by means of which the National Treasury has been depleted of nearly one million dollars as fraudulent drawback claims. It appears that a fast fellow named HUGO A. SUMMERS, now dead, was the first to perpetrate the frauds on the Government through the connivance of dishonest Custom House clerks. He was in the habit of going on a bacchanalian carousal whenever he obtained any considerable sum on fraudulent claims, continuing his spree for several weeks at a time, or as long as his claim money held out. This practice, however, did not please his accomplices in the Custom House, who were desirous of having him devote his whole attention to passing bogus claims, by means of which they were enriched, instead of indulging in frequent debauches. They finally concluded to break their contract with him, after which they sought for other men to fill his place.

A firm, composed of JOHN S. CALDWELL and his two sons, JAMES and R. B. CALDWELL, doing business as Custom House internal revenue brokers, in 1866, succeeded SUMMERS in the *rôle* of claimants on the Government for drawback money, and, it is alleged, were secretly assisted by SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, then a clerk in the Drawback Department, in their nefarious undertaking. About $250,000 was realized by the CALDWELL family and others engaged with them in their operations, which were carried on during 1866 and a part of 1867. Out of this amount BLATCHFORD is said to have received $25,000, his commission for procuring Custom House certificate being twenty-five per cent. on the net proceeds. When CALDWELL & Co. retired from the drawback business, their successors appeared in the persons of WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER, J. T. WELLWOOD and others, who followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. WHIMSTER'S ally in the Custom House was named CHARLES J. THERIOTT, who took the place in the Drawback Department made vacant by the appointment of BLATCHFORD to another position. Under WHIMSTER and his associates the frauds reached formidable proportions, the total amount of money derived from them being little less than one million dollars. The lion's share of the money was divided among the CALDWELLS, WHIMSTER, WILLIAM H. FREER and GEORGE F. RANDALL. The latter has escaped to Cuba with about $80,000 in his possession. FREER, the Washington claim agent, had a power of attorney to collect the drawback drafts, by means of which he secured about $240,000, instead of $80,000 as was first announced, without causing any suspicion among his associates that he intended to run away. After getting all the drafts in his hands he promptly fled to Europe, first converting them, however, into gold.

Besides the persons named several others, it is alleged, were implicated in the frauds, including George W. Green, Francis A. Howard, Julius Mott, J. T. Wellwood, Henry A. Dickinson and Alexander Grant, Jr. The part alleged to have been performed by HOWARD consisted of having the spurious claims passed through the office of the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, in which he was employed as clerk. GREEN is charged with having aided the drawback conspirators to procure a bond certificate, as it is called, from the Export Department at the Custom House. The bond certificate was evidence that a bond had been filed in the Export Department by the drawback claimant, in which it was stipulated that the bond should be forfeited unless he produced a landing certificate from the United States Consul at the port named on the manifest papers. The landing certificate was a guarantee to the Government that the goods which a drawback claimant exported had reached their destination, and that they would not be relanded in this country. Without such a certificate a claimant could not have his claim recognized at the Treasury Department. Sometimes, however, a claimant, being hard pressed for money, would not wait for the landing certificate to reach him, but would give a bond that he would produce it, in which case he was enabled to obtain his drawback money at once. It is claimed that GREEN was in the habit of accepting worthless bonds from the conspirators, furnishing them genuine bond certificates in return.

MOTT was a Government clerk at Washington, and is also represented to have been in collusion with WHIMSTERS *et al.* He is now employed at a United States mint in California.

WELLWOOD, another of the arrested parties, is now in Canada. It is understood that he was first induced to participate in the frauds by one of the CALDWELLS, to whom he was related. The Government first discovered the frauds through WELLWOOD, who got frightened and then became an informer. A young man named WILLIAM J. KORN also appears in connection with the bogus claims. The knowledge which he possesses will probably be used to convict some of the accused men. KORN was made aware of the fraudulent claim system while acting under CALDWELL & Co. as clerk, and was finally persuaded to enter into it himself, but closed his connection with it after a very brief experience. In connection with the frauds, it is reported that a number of notaries public will be proceeded against by the Government for having acknowledged the affidavits used by the defendants without any parties appearing before them.

It will be seen by the above facts that the drawback frauds were carried on in a very extensive and complicated manner, and the numerous persons implicated in them resorted to the most unscrupulous an unparalleled means for the purpose of robbing the Government.

THE EXAMINATION YESTERDAY.

The examination of ROMEYN MULLIGAN and JAMES CALDWELL was called before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY were present for the Government. Mr. ANTHON appeared as counsel for CALDWELL, and Mr. QUACKENBOS for MULLIGAN. At the request of Mr. ANTHON the case of CALDWELL was postponed to afford him an opportunity for a separate examination.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT subsequently said the case under examination was only one of a large number of kindred cases, involving a vast amount of money. He then gave a description of a drawback claim, and also detailed the manner in which the frauds were perpetrated, similar to the long account lately published in the TIMES. He mentioned that drawback money was only allowed on goods manufactured and taxed in this country after they had been exported, and that in order to establish the claim it was necessary to procure certain certificates and affidavits, among which were certificates from the Custom House and Internal Revenue Office. These certificates and claim papers were obtained by fraudulent means, and were made to represent fictitious shipments of goods as genuine, thus enabling the drawback conspirators to defraud the Government. In most cases the claim papers contained the names of fictitious exporters. He said that during his investigations he found that nearly every one of the pretended certificates were antedated to the time when the claim was filed in order to make them look like old transactions. This was done in order to avoid the necessity of producing a bond certificate as was required, according to a new law, that the claim was filed. Judge PIERREPONT subsequently offered the papers accompanying one of the bogus claims in evidence against MULLIGAN, first establishing MULLIGAN'S connection with them by the testimony of three Government witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. W. WRIGHT, OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The first witness called was *George W. Wright*, a Custom House employe, who testified that he had compared the official outward clearing manifest of the bark *Jerome*, Chas. H. Smith, master, July 25, 1868, with the certificate purporting to be a certificate from the Custom House on the outward manifest of the same bark, and that he found that the latter did not correspond. The official manifest showed that the vessel was cleared for Melbourne, Australia; it [illegible] on the fraudulent drawback papers. The fraudulent Custom House certificate contained the initials "S. T. B."—Samuel T. Blatchford—by which the Collector or one of his deputies was guided in signing his name; the certificate stated at the close that the fictitious shipment was made by W. Richards, and that an allowance or drawback was claimed on the shipment under section No. 116, of the Tax bill, approved July 1, 1862.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. MERCER, OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. George A. Mercer, a clerk in the Treasury Department, was next introduced as a witness. He deposed that he brought the fraudulent claim papers which had been introduced in evidence from the Register's Office at Washington; among them was an affidavit purporting to have been made before a notary public by M. Kinyon and by W. Richards, in which it was stated that the latter had paid a tax of $5,375 85 to Internal Collector Hudnull, of the Sixth District of Kentucky, on the 15th of August, 1868, on the tobacco claimed to have been exported. Several inaccuracies were pointed out in the affidavit, aside from the fact that it was acknowledged by the Notary Public without any person appearing before him; the name of Roberts was alleged to be fictitious by the prosecuting officer in the case. B. M. Johnson & Co. were named in the affidavit as being entitled to the drawback; the $5,375 85 mentioned in the affidavit was the amount of drawback money obtained on the fraudulent claim in question. A certificate from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was produced by Mr. Mercer, in which it was certified that B. M. Johnson & Co. had filed evidence showing that they were entitled to the claim. The certificate was indorsed with the initials "F. A. H." Witness testified that he believed the initials to be those of Francis A. Howard. Besides the papers enumerated there was also introduced the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, allowing the claim on the various papers which were indorsed as correct, and the draft of the United States Treasurer for $5,375 85, made payable to the order of B. M. Johnson & Co.

TESTIMONY OF W. J. KORN.

William J. Korn was called as a witness for the Government. He testified as follows: I was a clerk for R. B. Caldwell & Co. in 1866; was clerk with them from beginning of 1865 up to the Spring of 1867; had something better than salary during a part of the time; was familiar with their business; in the matter of the *Jennie* the certificate of the Collector of Internal Revenue was given to Caldwell & Co. by Charles B. Squires; it had no marks on it when I first saw it, but marks were put on it afterward, apparently in R. B. Caldwell's writing; certificate was filed in by Joseph S. Wellwood, bookkeeper of R. B. Caldwell & Co.; have seen the Custom House stamp for certificates outside of the Custom House; it was brought to our office by Samuel T. Blatchford; he brought it there several times; have seen him sign a number of certificates at our place; the affidavit purporting to be signed by one Richards, to the effect that Richards had shipped goods entitled to drawback on the *Jennie*, was made in our private office; it was not signed when it went into the office; Mulligan went into the office, and the affidavit was brought out shortly afterward, and had a signature purporting to be that of Richards on it; the signature looks like Mulligan's handwriting; I took the affidavit to a notary public, and he signed it without question; no one but the notary and myself were present at the time; the draft for the amount of drawback in the *Jennie* matter was made payable to the order of B. M. Johnson & Co.; Mr. Mulligan was the "Co.;" Johnson was the principal; I knew the papers in the *Jennie* and other matters were frauds at the time; the something I had better than salary was an interest in these drawback frauds; my aggregate receipts as a party to the frauds were between $4,000 and $5,000; I am now under indictment for these frauds; first divulged what I knew about the frauds about a month or six weeks ago; did it at the instance of my counsel; no inducements were held out to me to appear as a witness, but I felt that I should not suffer while others who had made much more than me were allowed to go free; Mulligan has frequently said, "What a nice thing these claims are; the Government can do nothing to prevent our operations;" Mulligan told me some few months ago that I was all right, and nothing would come of it.

At the conclusion of KORN'S testimony the prosecution rested, after which the further hearing in the case was adjourned until Friday next.

ARREST OF FRANCIS A. HOWARD.

After the examination was adjourned, FRANCIS A. HOWARD was brought before the Commissioner, and was subsequently required to give bail in $10,000 to appear for examination on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to defraud the Government.

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

A Queer Story—The Validity of Marriage—Decision of Judge Barnard.

In the suit of BEATRICE BISSELL *vs.* JOHN B. BISSELL, for a limited divorce, Judge BARNARD yesterday rendered the following decision:

This is an action for limited divorce on the ground of abandonment, under subdivision 3, section 51, article 4, title 1, chapter 8 of Part 2 of the Revised Statutes. The allegation of abandonment is not contested, but the defence rests upon a denial of the marriage. The plaintiff was examined as a witness in her own behalf, and the substance of her testimony is that she made the acquaintance of the defendant in January, 1867, while she was residing in Brooklyn with the defendant's brother and his wife in the capacity of nurse. The defendant resided at the same place, and there commenced paying attentions to her, which continued for several months, and resulted in an offer of marriage in the latter part of June, 1867, which, after some hesitation on the part of the plaintiff by reason of the difference in social station between her and the defendant, was finally accepted by plaintiff. Very soon after the engagement the deponent stated to the plaintiff that he did not believe in marriage ceremonies; that they might be legally married without any ceremony; that there were many such marriages, and he wished her to waive the ceremony. This at first she refused to do, but a series of conversations followed, during which the subject was discussed, the defendant urging his views and contending that the marriage he proposed would be perfectly valid under the laws of the State of New-York, and that they would be as validly married as if three clergymen should marry them, and as much man and wife as his brother and his wife were. The defendant's arguments finally prevailed, and about the 1st of July the marriage day was appointed. The time fixed was the 15th of July. The defendant furnished plaintiff with means to procure her marriage outfit, and, with the assistance of her married sister, Mrs. STIESI, the plaintiff made her preparations for the marriage. On the 15th of July, the day appointed, the plaintiff left her sister's house, stating to her that she was going to be married. She met the defendant in New-York, and they proceeded to Central Park, where they took an open carriage, and while in the carriage the defendant produced a plain gold wedding ring, which had been made from another ring which she had given him for the purpose about a fortnight previous. He placed the ring upon her finger, stating, "This is your wedding ring; we are married." She received the ring as a wedding ring. He then said, "We are married just as much as CHARLES is to his wife, (referring to his brother and his sister-in-law.) I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." To this she assented, and they thereupon went to No. 110 Waverley-place, where he had previously engaged board for himself and wife. They were met at the door by the sister of Mrs. ST. CLAIR—the lady of the house—who asked if they were Mr. and Mrs. BISSELL, and the defendant answered in the affirmative. They lived there together as man and wife for about five weeks; during all the time the defendant treated her as his wife, addressed her and spoke of her as such. Sometime in August the defendant, on the pretence of having met with pecuniary losses, induced the plaintiff to go to live with her aunt until his circumstances should improve. Since then he has abandoned and repudiated her, and entirely neglected to provide for either her or his child, which was born about May, 1868. Shortly before abandoning her he induced her to sign a paper drawn by himself stating that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them. The defendant was also examined as a witness, and testified that he never agreed to take the plaintiff as his wife, but alleges that it was agreed that she should live with him as his mistress and that he should pass her off as his wife. And he alleges that he gave her the wedding ring so as to deceive other people and not excite the suspicion that she was not his wife, as he feared that if they found out in the boarding house that they were not married they would turn them out. There is no pretence that up to the time of the alleged marriage there had been any illicit intercourse between the parties. The testimony of the plaintiff is corroborated by Mrs. ST. CLAIR, who kept the boarding house, by her sister and her niece, who lived there, and who prove that before coming there to reside the defendant engaged board for himself and wife. That while there they lived together as man and wife, treating and speaking of each other as such. Also, by the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. STIESI, who testify that the defendant assured them that although no ceremony had been performed he had married the plaintiff, and she was his wife and entitled to bear his name, and that if they had children they should be entitled to bear his name, and that they were as much man and wife as Mr. and Mrs. STIESI, whose marriage had been solemnized in the usual form. There can be no doubt that the testimony of the plaintiff proves an actual and valid marriage between the plaintiff and defendant. The Revised Statutes declare that "marriage, so far as its validity in law is concerned, shall continue in this State a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of contracting shall be essential;" and it is well settled that no religious ceremony or form of any description is essential to the validity of a marriage. All that is requisite is that the parties should be capable of contracting, and that they should actually contract to be man and wife. A mere agreement to marry at some future time, followed by cohabitation, will not constitute a marriage; but an agreement made in the present tense, whereby the parties assume toward each other the marital relation, is an actual marriage. This agreement may be written or verbal with or without witnesses, and may be proved like any other contract; when proved to the satisfaction of a court of justice, it constitutes a lawful marriage. The cases cited by the plaintiff's counsel abundantly establish these propositions. (Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, secs. 78 and 162; Fenton *vs.* Reed, 4 Johns, 52; Clayton *vs.* Wardell, 4 New-York, 230; Ferrie *vs.* The Public Administrator, 3 Brad., 151; Tummaty *vs.* Tummaty, do., 369; Grotgen *vs.* Grotmen, do., 373; Rose *vs.* Clark, 8 Paige, 574; Matter of Tayler, 9 do., 611; Cheney *vs.* Arnold, 15 New-York, 345; Hayes *vs.* People, 25 do., 390.) In cases affecting the legitimacy of issue, rights of succession to property and many other cases, such as contract of marriage, may be proved by circumstantial evidence, by admission of the parties, by their living together as man and wife, &c. But there is another class of cases, such as prosecutions for bigamy, *crim. con.*, &c., in which there must be direct evidence of the actual marriage. By actual marriage is meant, not the solemnization before a minister or magistrate—for, as has already been shown, no such solemnization is requisite—but what is intended is that the actual making of the marriage contract between the parties must be proved by direct evidence and not left to be inferred from circumstances, admissions and the like. Until by recent legislation the wife was made a competent witness in actions in which her husband is a party. It is evident that where a marriage of this description was contracted in the absence of any witness, there was no means of furnishing the direct proof required in this class of cases, and offences of this description might be committed with comparative impunity. But now, the wife being made a competent witness, her testimony, if corroborated and entitled to credit, is sufficient to establish the marriage. The only question in this case it seems to me is as to the credibility to be attached to the testimony of the plaintiff and defendant respectively. The plaintiff stands unimpeached and uncontradicted except by the defendant, while she is corroborated by the testimony of Mrs. ST. CLAIR, Miss BIRCH, Miss KNIGHT and Mr. and Mrs. STIESI. The elaborate cross-examination to which she was subjected failed to disclose any material discrepancy in her evidence, and nothing was shown to cast suspicion upon her truthfulness. Opposed to her evidence are the denials of the defendant. His testimony is in direct conflict, not only with that of the plaintiff, but also with that of Mr. and Mrs. STIESI. Independent of this direct contradiction by two apparent respectable witnesses, not parties to the litigation, the position assumed by the defendant, in his own testimony, is not one which commends him to consideration. According to his own story he was endeavoring to seduce the plaintiff. The circumstances of the case—even those detailed by him—indicate that she was a virtuous girl, and he himself testifies that at first the shameful proposals which he asserts he made were rejected by her in such a manner as to lead him to suppose that they would never meet again. The defendant now comes into Court, stating that, notwithstanding this rebuff, he persisted in his infamous attempt, and finally succeeded in accomplishing her ruin; and he admits that without cause he subsequently abandoned her and contracted a marriage with another party, who, it is proved, was fully cognizant of the pendency of this action, having been a witness in the defendant's behalf in one of its preliminary stages. And now the defendant, confessing himself capable of the depravity with which he thus charges himself, asks to be credited as a reliable and candid witness in his own behalf. Considering the impeachment of his moral character which is furnished by the defendant's own testimony, the direct contradiction of his statements by at least two creditable witnesses beside the plaintiff, in a very material point, (viz., as to his declaration to them that he was lawfully married to the plaintiff,) and his admissions and conduct toward the plaintiff, the Court feels warranted in discrediting and rejecting the defendant's version of the transaction, and is satisfied and decides that an actual marriage was contracted between the parties as testified to by the plaintiff. If this be so, there is no reason why the defendant should not be held to the consequences of his acts, and if, while endeavoring to accomplish a seduction he has blundered into matrimony, he has no one but himself to blame. If the practice is as common as the defendant alleges of men passing off their mistresses as their wives, and allowing them to bear their names without any marriage contract, it is time that they should learn the risks to which they expose themselves in thus trifling with the marriage institution, and that a check should be put upon practices so dangerous to the good order of society. There should be a decree declaring the plaintiff to be the lawful wife of the defendant, and their child to be legitimate, and adjudging a limited divorce and alimony, with costs and reasonable expenses of the litigation, and the temporary alimony allowed by the order of Judge INGRAHAM should be increased.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO and A. C. BROWN for the plaintiff, T. F. DONOVAN and HENRY STANTON for the defendant.

FAT BOILING.

More About the New-York Rendering Company—Report of Dr. Harris and Action of the Health Authorities.

Yesterday a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held, at which the following report was submitted by the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS:

The Board of Health already is fully aware that its medical officers and its Sanitary Engineer are of opinion that the entire premises and appurtenances of the rendering dock are inherently and persistently offensive to the smell, and are the sources of very offensive odors, which, at times, when the atmospheric conditions favor, are smelled and complained of at various distances and places to the leeward of the dock. I have not been able to ascertain that any changes have been made in the management and structures at the rendering dock, except in respect of a door for closing the entrance to the first boat and the tightening and partial closure of all the windows on deck of said boat. The matters of police and general care of the premises remain unchanged; so, also, does the storage and landing of the "scrap," as herein described, and as particularly reported upon by inspectors in a report marked B, and hereto annexed.

As reported by me in June last, and at various other times, the causes of offensiveness and nuisance connected with the rendering dock and its appurtenances are inherent in the premises and in the business, and will not be removed or wholly and sufficiently prevented by any probable and practicable methods and means that chemistry and engineering will devise just at the present time, though possible improvements are readily and constantly suggested by all kinds of persons.

The accumulation of wet and putrid animal refuse and entrails within or upon wooden structures will inevitably make such structures and places excessively offensive to the smell, and especially so when the winds sweep over the structures and bear the nauseous odors onward to populous streets; and if all such offal and filth are subjected to the high heat necessary for rendering the fat contained therein, there is and there must be such accumulation of foul vapors and offensive gases in and about the tanks and premises that no gross applications of chemistry and no practicable and paying applications of engineering need be expected to prevent the causes and the kinds of nuisance which are now and always have been found at the rendering dock.

The boats, the timbers of the wharf, the utensils, the masonry about the tanks, the tanks themselves, and especially the barges and boats into which the scrap and residuum are emptied, are saturated with foul odors, and those odors are not and will not be destroyed sufficiently by carbolic acid or any other cheap and available disinfectant; and they are evolved and set free to float in the atmosphere in whatever direction the winds chance to float them. It is the misfortune of the Rendering Company, and still more the grievance and misfortune of the inhabitants of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City, that the works of the Company are located on the windward side of the City and at the very point from which the odors there accumulated can most widely and injuriously be diffused to populous streets. The business of rendering, as conducted at that dock, should be forthwith removed to some place which is at least one mile distant from streets and much frequented roads, unless the Company can and will comply with each and every requirement provided in the conditions and terms of the Board's permit. And, as that permit, like all preceding transactions with the Company, indicated at the time a scrupulous regard for every legal and reasonable claim of that Company as contractors who were honestly and very intelligently endeavoring to conduct their business in a proper and skillful manner, it is presumed that they will now endeavor to comply implicitly with the terms of the permit, or promptly remove their works to a more suitable place. The character and public spirit of the Company warrant the conclusion that they must accept the ruling of the Board in this matter without controversy, for the public good requires it.

Respectfully,

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

In pursuance of the above, the Board of Health directed that the New-York Rendering Company be required to show cause at the next meeting of the Board why their permit should not be revoked.

The Coming Skating Season.

As the cold weather approaches the popular mind becomes more and more interested in the subject of Winter sports, and prominent among these is skating. For the benefit of all such as love the invigorating and healthful exercise, we can state that there is every prospect of the most ample facilities being afforded them for indulging in their favorite amusement, and, if all the plans in prospective are fully carried out, the season will be of unsurpassed brilliancy. The Rink, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, where the late Fair of the American Institute was held, is to be fitted up with accommodations superior to any that have [illegible] to the public by the Club [illegible] that institution, and preparing it for the use of those who delight to glide along on the glittering steel, is to be begun this week, and when the whole affair is made as fast it will be surpassed by no institution of a similar character in the country. MITCHELL'S Fifth-avenue Pond will also be put in proper condition, and, it is expected, will be even a greater source of attraction than it has been in preceding years. All the other ponds and places here and hereabouts where skaters "most do congregate," so far as we can learn, will be suitably fitted up, so that by the time the first "freeze" is upon us the public will be at no loss to turn it to advantage.

The United States District-Attorney's Office—Important Reforms.

Many important reforms have been introduced into the office of the United States District-Attorney in this City since Judge PIERREPONT assumed charge. The complaints formerly so frequent that parties were arrested on warrants without knowing the cause of their arrest are no longer made. By an order of the District-Attorney warrants are not issued now without a previous examination of the complaint by the District-Attorney or his assistants, and hence a large number of applications for warrants are refused for want of sufficient evidence, thereby saving much time of the Commissioners, which was formerly consumed in useless investigations. Warrants are not allowed to be served on parties after 3 P. M., thereby giving inocent persons an opportunity to procure bail. Particular attention is being paid to the prosecution of every form of violation of the Internal Revenue laws, which have hitherto been too loosely enforced. As far as the terms of courts and the vast increase of suits under the new officers would admit, the business in the respective departments of civil and criminal procedure has been urged and quickly disposed of, and precedents in almost every case have been satisfactorily reached. It remains to be seen whether the courts will sustain the District Attorney's interpretation of the statute concerning lotteries, and whether bounty swindlers can be convicted by juries. If the efforts of the legal adviser of the Government in this Federal district have not increase the internal revenue some 20 per cent., as reported by Commissioner DELANO, it is admitted by all officials of the department that the revenue violations are far less frequent and grave than formerly, and that offenders have little chance of escape.

A Summary Proceeding.

DOROTHEA D. FAY, a very respectable-looking female, appeared against EDWARD BURNS, agent for KELLY & Co., of No. 416 Sixth-avenue, at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, and charged him with assault and battery. The defendant keeps a furniture store, and sells to people who are anxious to furnish houses, allowing them to pay for it by monthly installments. It appears that the complainant was one month in arrears, and the defendant went to take away the furniture, although Mrs. FAY had paid $104 of the price, ($168.) He took with him two men, who carried the articles away, while BURNS knocked the woman down on a chair for interfering to prevent it, for which the Judge sent him to the Penitentiary for two months and fined him $50.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. RAILSBACH, of the Five Points House of Industry, after making a thorough examination of a single block of tenement houses in the Sixth Ward, writes that he found in the block 553 families, comprising 2,527 persons, of whom 1,241 were adults and 1,286 children. Most of the families have but one room, and the aggregate amount of rent is about $60,000. There are also in the same block four large rectifying establishments, forty-nine beer saloons, two bakeries, three clothing stores, two slop shops, five provision groceries, one primary school and five brothels. There are twenty-two Protestant families in the block.

Yesterday morning THEODORE EISENPRICE, 12 years of age, who resides on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, while riding on the front platform of a Third-avenue car was struck in the breast by the shaft of a wagon, with which the car collided, and had one of his ribs broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The newly appointed Sub-Treasurer, Senator FOLGER, is understood to have furnished the necessary bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties, on which he expects to enter to-morrow or Tuesday. The enormous accumulation of gold now in the treasury here, amounting to about $90,000,000, is to be counted, dollar by dollar, during the next two days. Some twenty experienced counters have been detailed for the work from Washington.

Of the 750,000 pounds of butter consumed in this City every week, it is estimated that no less than two-thirds of the quantity is sold as very poor, or nearly "spoiled," and which is used only by the poorer classes. A liquid compound has just been invented and patented by parties here, which is said to preserve butter, when mixed with it, many weeks, and without injuring its quality or taste. It has been tried with success.

Rev. WAYLAND HOYT will address the Baptist Lay Preaching Association on the occasion of their first annual meeting this evening, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street.

JOHN BLOODGOOD, broker, No. 22 William-street, acknowledges, as Treasurer *pro tem.* of the one dollar Peabody Monument Fund, the receipt of $1 each from 304 subscribers.

The *Iron Age*, which was described in the TIMES some days ago, set out on her first voyage yesterday morning. She goes first to Galveston, Texas, whence she is to take 2,000 bales of cotton to Liverpool. From England she makes a long voyage, probably to Calcutta, and by the time she reaches home her qualities will have been thoroughly tested.

A course of lectures on Sunday Schools will be delivered in the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, opposite Amity-street, on Sunday evenings, commencing this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. JOHN H. VINCENT will preach on "The Sunday School Tabernacle."

A new monthly publication, to be called *The American Colonist and Homestead Journal*, is about to be established in this City, within a short time. Copies of each edition will be printed in the English, German, French, Italian, Swedish and Danish languages. It is to be devoted to the interests of colonists, the settlement of the country, coöperative building associations and the procuring of homesteads.

An unknown man called yesterday at the store of CHARLES ZUGALLA, at No. 39 Maiden-lane, and selected a quantity of valuable furs, in payment for which he presented a check for $290 on the Fulton National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by ISAAC F. JONES, of No. 52 Ann-street. As the customer left the goods and promised to call again for his property and change, WALTER ZUGALLA, the proprietor's son, took the check to the bank, when he was arrested, as the check was a forgery. An examination into the facts of the case before Justice DOWLING led to WALTER'S release, and a search will be made for the real criminal.

The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House appeals to the public not to forget the boys under his charge on Thanksgiving Day. Last year the boys went without their dinner owing to the forgetfulness of the public. Contributions to the table can be sent to the Lodging House, No. 49 Park-place, care of C. O'CONNOR.

The Fair of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, for the benefit of soldiers' families, has been so successful that the managers have concluded to reopen the Fair to-morrow, when the articles on exhibition will be sold at a bargain.

Mr. KURTZ, the well-known photographic artist, entertained last evening his employes, in celebration of the award of the first prize of the American Institute Fair to his productions. The assemblage was gathered at 8 o'clock, and did not disperse until dawn.

Brooklyn.

The Board of Assessors have finally determined upon the amount of assessments for the improvement of Third-street and districts upon which they are to be levied. The total amount of the assessment for the improvement, with interest to the 20th of September, 1869, is $365,405 01, to which should be added $20,000 for the bridge over Gowanus Canal, already charged upon the city. Of this sum of $365,405, the Western Fire District of the city will be made to pay $68,366 64, as follows: Awards for land taken, $40,405 50; interest upon that amount and upon the $20,000 for the bridge, $26,172 93; interest upon the amount of assessment paid last year, $1,788 21. Total, $68,366 64. This will leave to be assessed upon the line of the street, viz., from Smith-street to Ninth-avenue, and thence to the city line, the sum of $207,038 37.

During the month of October 877 patients were treated at the Eclectic Dispensary, and 1,800 prescriptions were dispensed.

The Brooklyn Police made 289 arrests last week.

New-Jersey.

The hoop-skirt manufactory at No. 109 Broad-street, Elizabeth, N. J., owned by Mrs. WILLIAM CLARK, was partially destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss was about $1,000, which was covered by insurance in the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Elizabeth, and the Merchants' Mutual, of Newark. The family of Mrs. CLARK had a narrow escape from suffocation, having been aroused fortunately, when the flames first broke out.

The manufacturers of Newark have inaugurated a movement for the opening of a course of free lectures.

A farm of 180 acres on the river road, near East Newark, has recently been sold by J. M. HOOD for $180,000.

Rev. GEORGE H. DOANE, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, has received from CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of Newark, a donation of $5,000 to aid the American College at Rome. This sum, added to that which has been raised by Mr. DOANE in the different dioceses throughout the United States, makes up the required $[illegible].

The fair for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women, in Newark, which has been held during the past week, has netted $4,000.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Catholic Church, at the corner of Gilbert and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, will take place this afternoon. The Catholic societies will form a procession, and will march through the streets to the spot where the church is to be erected.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES, the well-known Biblical commentator, is to publish *Scenes and Incidents in the Life of St. Paul.*

Rev. JOHN HICKS, D. D., Senior Presbyter of the Diocese of Vermont, died at Burlington on the 4th inst.

Rev. C. L. PINDER, who has left the Roman Catholic priesthood at Cleveland, will, it is said, soon become a Unitarian minister.

The Swedenborgians have organized a church at Allentown, Penn., and have commenced preaching in Bethlehem also.

The First Congregational Church in Jersey City has extended a call to Rev. G. B. WILLCOX, of New-London, Conn. Salary, $4,000.

Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES has partially recovered from his recent severe illness, and is at present in Southern Illinois.

An Italian edition of the Bible has just been published in Florence—the first since the Reformation.

Rev. THOMAS NOBLE, of London, a remarkably diminutive man, is attracting considerable attention in that city by his powerful preaching.

St. John's Parish, Chicago, is preparing to build a large and handsome edifice in the neighborhood of the park.

The celebrated Cheney case waits the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the injunction, before it can proceed to trial.

The question whether free churches can be supported is answered by the fact that of the twenty-eight Episcopal parishes in the diocese of Maine, twenty are supported by the offertory alone.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association includes the churches in and south of the city. It reports 19,457 members, and 376 baptisms during the year.

Over sixty persons joined the Methodist church at Chickopee, Mass., during the two weeks of labor of Mrs. VAN COTT, of New-York.

Trinity Church, New-York, is making arrangements to have an evening service in German during the Winter.

Three national camp meetings for 1870 have already been appointed by the Methodists. One will be at the Chicago District grounds, Aug. 9; one near Boston, June 29, and one near Havre de Grace, Md., July 12.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that already no less than seventy-two Bishops, including most of those from Portugal, have excused themselves from attending the Ecumenical Council.

Professor MARK BAILEY, of Yale College, will give instructions in and lectures on elocution at the Union Theological Seminary, in this City, during the Winter.

The colored Methodists of Lancaster, Ohio, have a veteran, C. H. PETERS, living, now in his 88th year, who has been preaching 69 years. In his autobiography he says: "I am not able to do anything, and all I get a year is $25 from our annual conference; and I am sure the Conference does the best it can."

In 1789 there were but 52,000 members of the various monastic orders in France. In 1861, there were 108,119 persons of both sexes, bound to conventual life, and distributed among 14,032 houses.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, has just inaugurated a *Beth Ham midrash*, or house of learning, at Ramsgate, England. It is said to be a splendid edifice, with a large lecture hall, synagogue, and ten suites of rooms. Ten thorough Talmudical scholars from Russia, Bohemia and Poland, have been appointed teachers.

The favorite resort of the Massachusetts clergy having no cures seems to be Cambridge, where fourteen have their residence.

A rural church in the town of Dedham, ten miles away from the old State House, Boston, has completed a stone church ten years old, by uplifting a noble stone spire, and placing upon it, 136 feet toward the stars, a richly ornamented metal cross.

Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT, agent of the American Bible Union, and who has for some time been supplying the pulpit of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, in this City, sailed last week for Europe in interest of the Union.

The Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy protest in their report against the regulation which requires the cadets to pursue their secular studies on Sunday, which rule is "stringently enforced."

The foundation of the new Baptist church at New-Haven is nearly ready for the laying of the corner stone, which will be done shortly. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

Rev. HIRAM BINGHAM, well known as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died at New-Haven last Thursday at the ripe age of 80 years.

The body of German Lutherans, formerly known as the Missouri Synod has now assumed the official name of "General German Lutheran Synod of the United States and Canada." The organization embraces four particular Synods.

In Northern Italy, according to the report of a correspondent of the *Examiner*, the Catholics baptize exclusively by immersion, and have done so from time immemorial.

It is stated that in the Methodist Church last year the net increase of houses of worship was 570.

According to the *Christian Union*, the organs of the two former branches of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati—the *Presbyter*, edited by J. G. MONFORT, D. D., and the *Christian Herald*, edited by Rev. C. E. BABB, have united under the title of *Presbyter and Herald.*

Rev. Dr. CATTELL, of Lafayette College, now traveling in Europe in the interests of the College, when last heard from was at Gothenburg, Sweden, on the way to St. Petersburg.

The only "Gentile" preacher in Utah is an Episcopalian, the Congregational pastor not having returned since his Sunday School superintendent was murdered.

Rev. SAMUEL BROOKS, of Medway, Mass., has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the Faculty of Kalamazoo College, Michigan, caused by the death of Professor CLARK.

Rev. A. C. SMITH, of Poughkeepsie, has been elected President of the Hudson River Ministerial Association.

There are two gentlemen, each of whom will be one of one thousand to give $1,000 each for the establishment of a College or University somewhere in the West, to be under the control of the General Assembly, as a memorial of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

There is a *papier-maché* church, says the *Churchman*, actually existing near Bergen, Germany, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and statues within; the roof, the ceiling, the corinthians, capitals, are all *papier-maché*, rendered water-proof by a saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey or the white of eggs.

The Roman Catholics are organizing in Philadelphia an association under the title of "The National Institute of America." Its object is affirmed to be "the cultivation of every species of learning, as well as every social, political and financial interest which can be rendered subservient to the cause of the Church in America." The "Institute" is to be divided into twelve schools, each giving attention to a particular branch of study. Its object is thus defined in the printed prospectus: "This academy will devote itself with unremitting zeal to the extension of Catholic ideas in the education of the people. While acting with prudence, determination and a just respect for national institutions, it will lose no opportunity of combatting the false and disastrous educational system which is at present favored by our authorities."

Clergymen do not always get very well remunerated in Indiana. Not long ago a minister in Clay County, whose salary was exceedingly small, having at length, by means of a loan, secured money enough, took his departure. The people then determined to treat their next minister well. They engaged Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY to preach for four parishes united in one—the clergyman to go from town to town, preaching once in every place on every other Sunday. For this labor he was to have $300 salary. In order to help him still more, they offered to quarter the new minister and his wife with a family which needed a servant, but was not able to pay any wages, and allow Mrs. MONTGOMERY to pay for her board by her work. This manifestation of esteem was too much for the clergyman, and he determined to seek a livelihood elsewhere.

A writer in the *Church Times* (English) says that the rubric declaring the absolution is to be said by the priest alone, does not mean that the priest alone shall say it, it only means that the congregation are not to join in it; and further adds that there is no absolution at all in it—it is merely an earnest prayer for forgiveness which a layman may use as well. There is, it says, no absolution without auricular confession.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties, 1862	83¾
United States Five-twenties, 1865, old	82½
United States Five-twenties, 1867	84
United States Ten-forties	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	20¾
Illinois Centrals	98¾
Atlantic and Great Western	28

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 6d. ₽ quarter for European.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sperm Oil, £91@£92 ₽ ton. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3½d. ₽ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Sugar quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady last night.

HAMBURG, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed flat last night.

LONDON, Nov. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois Centrals, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 69s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¾d. ₽ gallon.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 47c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13.—Petroleum opens quiet and steady at 61½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Nov. 13.—Cotton opens quiet both on spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 131f. ₽ cwt.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 89¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed active but unchanged.

HAVRE, Nov. 13.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged for both on spot and afloat.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre and Brest.*—Mrs. E. N. Crosby and family, Mrs. Naef, Miss Merritt, G. Merritt, D. Merritt, Mr. Boel, A. Guesnard, Mr. Steinhart, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mr. Aubert, Mrs. Hutton and maid, J. W. Kohlsaat, Miss Anderson, Miss E. E. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Palmer, 2 children and 2 maids, W. Whitehouse, S. S. Whitehouse, E. Stern and servant, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, D. Mendez, Mrs. Munroe and daughter, Miss Mary Yorke, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Swingley, Bishop Feehan, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John Burnham, Miss Burnham, Master Burnham, Mrs. Clark, infant and nurse, Wm. Hill, Ignace Guerra, Emmanuel Guerra, Mr. Reid, Mr. De Chavannes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. John Rust, Charles Beranger, W. J. Denny, H. A. Shackelford, V. M. Passe, Juan M. Passe, H. A. Bassford, T. P. Van Wyck, George Dean, J. Blake, Jr., Mr. Osborn, Chas. Tence, A. Tence, E. Verdier, Mlle. J. Henzelin, Mrs. Naunt, F. Brand, S. Strong, C. Lubienski, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hosatte, Mr. and Mrs. Rykers, August Lemaille, Francois Herrera, J. M. Morin, Frederick Manbaussin, Miss Edmonia Lewis, Joseph Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Polydor, Mrs. Lacosta, Mr. Buef, M. Perrement, Mr. Pell, Mr. Addew.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Main, for Bremen.*—F. Tillmann, Herr Tjarks, Carl Suling, H. Diede and family, John Starr, Herr Wartmann and wife, Hugo Schmalz and wife, Ernst Sehlbach, A. A. Chrystie, R. Hazard and family, F. R. Meyer, G. Obarrio, D. L. Payson, Henry Schmidt and wife, Louis Rosenstein, Julie Stegechock, Louis Boyes, Bernhardine Lienhardt, H. Sellmann and family, Henry Palmer, G. Staeber, S. Lloyd, Louis Menzies, Marie Sternhin, H. Stockton, Frans Thomas, Anna Baring, Mrs. Cordes, John Beliner and daughter, Cath. Hinrichs, Carl Ludwig, Arnold Hagens, C. Salle, H. Kirchoff, Ann Wohlers, Anna Kirchoff, F. Rolzhauser, Dora Frankenstein, Marie Lehndorf and daughter, H. Jacoby, C. H. Parkhurst, Emil von Treutini, Florence von Karajan, Francisca Gockel, Johanna Vogt, Barb. Harbrath, Anna Gockel, Fred. Mahnke, Fred. von Rossum, Therese Schubert, C. Meyer, Marie Hanck and daughter, G. Adolay, Henry Block, Meta Block, Caroline Jaeckle, Otto Ortlepp and wife, G. Geunert, Mrs. C. Rafe and child, John Gubbey, F. Haegele and wife.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Vannven, Mrs. Andrews Van Bussen, Miss L. Tyler, Miss D. Tyler, Miss Flora Butler, Miss L. C. Worth, J. H. Kilbourne, Stephen Williams, B. J. Murphy, E. David, Wm. P. Eastman, Arthur C. Page, Miss C. Miller, Miss K. Miller, T. R. Falconer, Mrs. S. E. Dye, Miss Dye, Van Ess. Parker, Captain Clary, U. S. S., and lady, Dr. J. K. Pirtle and lady and child, Miss J. M. Hackstaff, Chas. Oekler, Jno. J. Duggan, J. M. Partridge, E. Leynaz, Christian Wirnir, Adolph Rowbitshiek, Patrick McCardle, Philip McCardle, Patrick Malone, Dennis Brosnan, Wm. Kelly, Patrick Morris, Thomas Reilly, Malcolm Ross, Miss E. G. Serry, Robert Askill, Sr., Robert Askill, Jr., Alexander Askill, Samuel Vinleur, Charles McGinley, Felix Sanlois, R. Ellis, G. Kennedy, G. Owart, Norton McNewin, P. Miles, A. D. Oyens, D. Langdin, G. M. Stackpole, S. S. Deutch, F. S. Crowell, James McCann, M. Kennedy, P. Kennedy, John Know.

NOV. 13—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Pitman, wife and 4 children, J. C. Dwyer, J. C. Dinzey, L. McEwan, B. L. Power, R. Waterhouse, Mr. Foy and wife, R. E. Hope and wife, Rev. John Quinn, Rev. Thos. Kiernan, Mr. Doty and wife, Miss Alice Doty, Miss Florence Doty, Mr. Wolfe, Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, W. Roland, wife and infant, A. Taylor, Rev. D. C. Dewulf, Mr. Benjamin, John D. Mallory, Mr. Tibbitt, Mr. Playle, Alex. Dougan, Arnold Andrews, John Fagan, John G. Drury, Henri Johnstown, Wm. Dulton, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Seaman, A. G. Findlay, H. Spencer, Captain John Walker, John Berrill, Henry Atwell, David Perry, Mr. Price, Richard Edwards, Captain Young, Mrs. J. McNulty and infant, Miss Bertha Scott, Bishop Whelan, John Hill, Mr. Arkroyd, Miss Eliza Craig, Miss Pattie Craig, Miss Emma Craig, Mrs. Judge Brown and 4 children.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—T. F. Stewart, L. Hichey, H. Gobel, O. Washburn, Geo. H. Ferris, E. Benedict, Miss H. E. Hatch, Miss Carrie Curtis, Jos. Orr, Robt. Foster, J. F. Geyer, L. Nichols, Mrs. Chas. H. Brown and children, Wm. Maitman, Geo. Clark and lady, Chas. Wilson, J. H. White, H. F. Waight, N. T. Green and lady, W. Harrison and lady, Miss C. E. Harrison, E. Clinton.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Cambria, for Liverpool.*—Rev. R. Cleary, Saml. McBride, W. L. Malcolm, R. H. Craig, Thos. H. Tye, Andreas Bech, Miss Matilda Buoor, Joseph Oliver, Jas. B. Broadbent, Edmund Blandy, Archibald McKinstry, David E. Burdett, Adam Sauers, Francis Vance, Andrew Vance, Mary J. Vance, Agnes Vance, and others in the steerage.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Mrs Richards and Master Richards, H. Duhousen, Ed. Burtetron, A. R. Gordon, Thos. McCaughey, George Watts, F. Senior, Mr. Wahl, Jules Sillock, Master C. Y. Sillock, Miss W. McCallister, H. Ballantine and lady, James Wren, Count Tabus, Master Tauhr.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Miss Jeannie Woodruff, Geo. H. Birer, W. J. Wilson, F. H. Gore, B. E. Wright, T. M. Williams, E. F. Goddard, D. H. Smith, Captain E. T. Merrill, L. Herz, Mrs. E. Johnsan, Mr. Landry.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—Miss N. De Treville, H. G. Judd, Thos. Griffin, A. Snow, J. Colbert, E. M. Hasken, J. N. Mitchell, A. H. Davidson, H. C. Moffett, Captain Patterson, W. E. Cutts, H. Baker, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon sets.. 2 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 46 | Gov. Island. 4 35 | Hell Gate.. 5 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Agamemnon, (Br.,) Middleton, Marseilles Sept. 25, Genoa 28th, Leghorn Oct. 9, Naples 11th, Messina 15th, Palermo 19th, and Malaga 26, with fruit, &c., and 2 passengers to Alfred Booth. Experienced very light easterly winds up to Nov. 7, lat. 35 17, lon. 58 15, and from thence had very strong gales from N. W. to W. S. W.; Nov. 4, lat. 35 11, lon. 62, exchanged ensigns with an American frigate, bound E.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Oct. 30, via Southampton Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 6, lat. 49 19, lon. 27, passed steamship Medway, (Br.,) bound E.; 11th, lat. 42 17, lon. 61 10, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 30, passed steamship Siberia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 48, lon. 67 50, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E. The M. brings 713 passengers.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 38 10, lon. 75 42, passed bark Caroline, becalmed.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Black Hawk, Hallet, San Francisco Aug. 4, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Crossed the equator in Pacific Aug. 23, in lon. 120; passed Cape Horn Sept. 19, 46 ds. out; had light northerly winds and smooth water off the Cape; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 12, 69 ds. out, in lon. 36, and has been 17 ds. within 900 miles of Sandy Hook, with light northerly airs and heavy N. W. gales; Oct. 8, lat. 14 05 S., lon. 30 46 W., exchanged signals with ship Melita, (Br.,) from London, steering S.; 9th, lat. 10 23 S., lon. 31 41 W., exchanged signals with an English brig, steering S., showing a red signal with two white perpendicular stripes.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had moderate and pleasant weather till Nov. 4; 9th, took pilot from pilot boat Frances Perkins, Nov. 12, [illegible] miles E. from South Shoals; since then have had strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds; Oct. 31, lat. 42, lon. 67, saw steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen; Nov. 11, 100 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, spoke bark Brazil, from Cardiff for New-York; same time, passed schr. Nellie Borgen, bound N.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Pacific, (of Swansea,) Frazier, Iquique Aug. 2, via Tome Sept. 2, with nitrate of soda, wool, &c., to R. C. Ferguson. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 12, and crossed the equator Oct. 10, in lon. 37; was only 58 ds. to lat. 27 32 N., lon. 67 24, and since experienced strong gales from N. N. W. to W. N. W., with frequent squalls.

Brig Der Fleiss, (N. G.,) Ehrenreich, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to Lamothe & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has had strong easterly winds to the Banks, and since N. and N. W. gales.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Cowell, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., with oil to Middleton & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Hampden, Treworgey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Thomas, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood, pimento, &c., to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Has had strong northerly winds almost the entire passage; was within 25 miles of Sandy Hook on the 7th inst., but was blown off in a heavy N. W. gale.

Schr. Henry Kirk, Mabbett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Clark, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John B. Shafford, Hawkins, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. B. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Gray, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Williams, Newburg, for Dighton.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Pierce, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, New-Haven.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Edward M. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Union, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Weeks, [illegible]ker, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, light, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of Brooklyn and Erin, for Liverpool; Cambria, for Glasgow; General Meade, De Soto, and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Alabama, for Fernandina; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ships Nile, for Mobile; Prinz Albert, for Savannah.

Below.

Bark Brazil, (Br.,) Hibbert, from Cardiff.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Arthur, from Marseilles; brig Mareta, from Porto Rico; schr. Bata, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—Sld. steamer Champion, New-York; bark John Bright, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 11, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Northern Light, Calais, for New-Haven; Olive, do., for Philadelphia; S. J. Lindsey, Rockland, for New-York; Damon, Bangor, for do.; Caes, Dover, N. H., for do.; James S. Watson, Lynn, for Philadelphia; James M. Vance, Boston, for do.; Lucy, Hoboken, for Boston; Lucy M. Collins, Rappahannock River, Va., for do.; George & Albert, Elizabethport, for do.; Adeline Hamlin, do., for Lynn; Vapor, Provincetown, for Georgetown, D. C.; James Tilden, New-York, for Ellsworth.

Passed by—Brig Caroline Eddy, Bangor, for New-York; schr. Howard A. Hunt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. James Tilden, Charles P. Stickney.

P. M.—Arr. brig John Welsh, Jr., Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; schrs. Annie E. Stevens, Salem, for do.; Mary D. Haskell, Boston, for do.; Maggie Cummins, Provincetown, for do.; Mary Chilton, Plymouth, for New-York; Samuel Wood, Hotchkiss Cove, for do.; Wave, Jonesport, for do.; Crown Point, Newburyport, for do.; Lucy Hammond, Machias, for do.; Joseph Baxter, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Katie Hall, Covasset, for Norfolk; F. A. Pike, Calais, for New-Haven; B. S. Young, Wellfleet, for Tangier, Va.

Passed by—Schrs. Ephraim & Anna, and Caroline Kiesle, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary Prince, Plymouth, for do.

12th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James Martin and Anne Amsden, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary L. Newton, Mary E. Gage, and T. R. Hammond, Rondout, for Boston; New Globe, Elizabethport, for do.; Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Willie Martin, do., for Philadelphia; Hannah Little, Braintree, for do.; Olive Avery, New-York, for Hingham; Susan Centre, do., for Thomaston; Louler Newton, Bangor, for Pawtucket; Benedict, do., for Huntington; General Peavey, Calais, for New-York; Cornelia, Gardiner, for Providence; Julia Ann, ——, for Bangor; Emma Linwood, Boston, for ——, Va.; Bucephalus, Provincetown, for Baltimore; Rising Sun, Boston, for ——, Va.

Sld. schrs. Lucy Hammond and Island Belle.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 13.—Sld. steamer Hatteras, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Sld. ship Crown, Auckland, N. Z.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 13.—Arr. schrs. Iris, New-Bedford; Louisa Frazier, Philadelphia; Nancy Smith, New-York.

Sld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; Fannie, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.—Cld. steamers Fairbanks and Volunteer, New-York; Lucille, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Zach Taylor—Fishing schr., (of Marblehead,) all well, Oct. 30, lat. 43 42, lon. 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The steamship Rapidan, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Nevada, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 13.—The steamship Allemannia, from New-York, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon on the way to Hamburg.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS:

WATERPROOFS,

IN NEW MIXTURES, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 25 PER YARD.

VELVETEENS,

IN ALL COLORS AND SHADES, AT $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3 PER YARD.

SILK PLUSHES, NEW SHADES JUST RECEIVED.

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SCOTCH PLAIDS, CASSIMERES, CASTOR AND ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ASTRAKHANS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

DOGSKIN IMPERATRICE, DOGSKIN PLUSH.

ALL OF WHICH ARE ENTIRELY NEW AND WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

HOTEL

AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

5-4 DAMASK at 50c. 6-4 DAMASK at 62½c. per yard.
8-4 DAMASK at 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c. and $1 per yard.
3-8 DOYLIES at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per dozen.
5-8 NAPKINS at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 25 per dozen.
6-4 LOOM CLOTHS at $1 per yard.
8-4 LINEN SHEETING at 70c. per yard.
9 1-4 LINEN SHEETING at 87½c. per yard.
10 1-4 LINEN SHEETING at $1 and $1 12½ per yd.
12 1-4 LINEN SHEETING at $1 30 per yard.
5 1-4 PILLOW LINEN at 65c. per yard.
DIAPER at $1 75, $2 and $2 25 per piece.
9-4 LINEN DRUGGET at 87½c. per yard.
10 1-4 LINEN DRUGGET at $1 25 per yard.
12 1-4 LINEN DRUGGET at $1 50 per yard.
14 1-4 LINEN DRUGGET at $2 per yard.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 50, $2, $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen.
8 1-4 TOILINETTE at $1 to $1 75 per yard.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VINE AND STRIPE, EGYPTIAN, BUFF AND PINK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins to match, in all sizes.
WHITE TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS to match, in all qualities.
RED-BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match.
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS at $10 each.
A FULL LINE OF RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED LINENS, in all qualities, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-STS.

CURTAIN

MATERIALS

AND

LINENS.

CLOSING OUT A LARGE INVOICE AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 751 Broadway.

THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.